The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,056.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 21	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Rutnagherry	27	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla	27	„ Galle	6
„ Carwar	28	„ Negapatam	9
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Coconada	13
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Vizagapatam	14
	Oct.		
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopaulpore	15
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	16
„ Aleppey	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	20
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	20
„ Guadur	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	29
			Nov.
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. BAGHDAD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY,

ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 19th September, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No 1 4, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of R. J. Shannon, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 19th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, &c., at Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at his residence, Belmont House, Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, the household furniture, carriage, &c., of Alexander Miller, Esq., comprising a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, cruet frames, salvers, handsome white and green breakfast and dinner services, glassware, cutlery, and furniture of richly carved blackwood, such as reclining and conversation couches, drawing-room, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, easy predieu, drawing-room, folding and arm chairs, sideboard, a large four-post bedstead, camp cots, screens, chests of drawers, book and hatstands, toilet glasses, pictures, table and hanging argand lamps, flower vases, dispense and bathroom furniture, copper cooking pots, plants, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

A very light English-built double-seated Sociable, by Jones, Southampton, made to order.
1 Brougham.
1 Chesnut Horse.
1 Grey Horse.

There will be no catalogues, and the property is now on view,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS AT ELPHINSTONE BUNDER.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September 1871, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Bunder, one-half of the undermentioned quantity of Coals, on account and risk of Mr. W. A. Hurst, by order of Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, with whom the said Mr. Hurst became sub-partner.

1,91½ Tons Coal per ship Pontiac
1,5 0 ditto ditto Canute

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1871.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Poncons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

STEAM TO KUTCH MANDVIE.

THE New Paddle Steamer GOGAH will be despatched from the Carnac Bunder at 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to Cutch Mandvie, calling at Veravul and Porebunder.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st instant, and RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 25th idem.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, 18th September 1871.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH, TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

ધી બોમબે બરમા તરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન, લીમીતેડ.

धी मुंबई बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन, लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above CORPORATION will be HELD at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, and Co. have now received a FURTHER SUPPLY of Mr. AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, per 1 doz. Case ...... Rs. 30
Pints, „ 2 „ ...... „ 32

They have also for Sale, Messrs. T. R. DUNKIN and SON'S BRANDIES.

CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, at Rs. 22 per dozen.
VIEUX „ „ 17 „

Bombay, 18th September 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE......3 & 5, George Street, Edinburgh.
LONDON......82, King William Street, and 3, Pall Mall East (West-End Office).

EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The REPORT on the INVESTIGATION of the COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, and DIVISION of PROFITS, as at 15th November 1870, can be had on application at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

The Company has divided Profits on eight occasions since its establishment in 1825.

The SURPLUS FUND divided among the Policy-holders in 1870, amounted to the large sum of £331,591-18-0.

Annual Income upwards of......£ 700,000
Invested Funds, upwards of......£4,000,000

The LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY,
Limited, Agents, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September 1871.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s, "*for India*," their finest brand; in original cases as landed...Qts. per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed. Qts. per doz.	40 0	44 0
Do do. ...Pts. per doz.	22 0	24 0
JULES (*the original* MUMM'S finest dry, in original cases as landed ...Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed. Qts. per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ...Pts. per doz.	22 0	24 0

Constituents will oblige by stating on their Orders whether they require "ORIGINAL" *or* "RE-PACKED" *cases.*

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEGGUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same. BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the BOAT and HAMALLAGE CONTRACTS of this Executive, as per Schedules Nos. 27 to 31 and 24 to 39, will be received up to 1 p.m. on the 23rd instant. The Contracts to commence seven days after the acceptance of Tender. PERSONS desirous of undertaking these CONTRACTS can obtain any information and Schedules, &c., at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Captain,
For the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 13th September 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MATERIAL and ERECTION of THREE IRON SCREW PILE BRIDGES, on the 10th, 14th, and 18th Miles, East of Hooblee, of the Hooblee and Guduk Road, Dharwar Collectorate.

2. Sections of the Nullahs at the proposed sites, with a Memorandum of information for persons proposing to tender, can be seen at the Office, during office hours, of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

3. No guarantee is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

4. For any further information that may be required, apply by letter to the Undersigned.

C. A. GOODFELLOW, Major, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 1st October 1871, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about 350 REMOUNTS will be required by Government this Season to complete the Mounted Corps of this Presidency with Horses.

A Committee will be assembled in Bombay in the months of November, December 1871, and January, February, March, 1872, for the purchase of Horses.

The Committee will be instructed to take a fair proportion of all breeds of Horses brought to the Market, viz, Arab or Gulf Horses, Cape or Colonial Horses, Northern or Country-bred Horses, provided they fulfil the requirements of Government in height, size, bone and blood.

J. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 20th, to SATURDAY the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

JOHN McALISTER,
pro Acting Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 11th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. „
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10½d. „
For smaller sums	1s. 10 13/16d. „

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 216 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1871, at the rate of 9 per cent on the PAID UP CAPITAL, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to the SHAREHOLDERS on the Register on the 9th September 1871, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company.

શાo નરસી કેશવજી દાo રાગવજી કીરપાલ.

i. e. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Ragowjee Kirpall,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (Rs. 250) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital, will be PAID on and after the 18th INSTANT, by the Undersigned, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, when the following Special Resolution will be proposed in terms of the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and under the Power to that effect conferred by Section 12 of the same Act:—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 5 0 additional Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said Shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs 450 each, or a Premium of Rs 100 per share, to the Shareholders of the Company who shall be entitled to the said Shares on making Application for the same, on or before the 1st day of November next, in the PROPORTION of ONE SUCH NEW SHARE for every FOUR SHARES standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same on the Register Books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, an the said Shares, or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per Share as aforesaid. And that any and all the Shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner, and at such times, as they may deem proper.

The Premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
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Route to Simla.
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Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S, ALL LAST SEASON'S STOCK,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermentioned low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8	18 8	
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each	6-8, 7-8,	10 0	17 0	17 8	
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0	23 0	
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	21 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, per doz.		11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap.	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear, from	5 0	6 0
to	7 0	8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 0
Do. best quality	2 0	2 0
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 0
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, WATSON'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
	Patent Water Closets.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Paper for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLARET, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand) per doz. Rs.		14 0	7 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC ditto	do	10 0	5 8
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 6
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	—
Do Barsac (White)	do	18 0	—
Do Chablis do	do	18 0	...
Do Chateau Margaux	do	28 0	...
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	21 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
And other well-known Brandies.			
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse" brand	do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM	do	18 0	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	do	5 12	3 12
Do Tennent's	do	4 12	3 0
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Veuve Cliquot	Rs. 32 per doz.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	„ 15 „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Steinwein	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „
CLARETS:—	
Chateau Bellevue	„ 1 „
Chateau de Frands	„ 16 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „
BRANDIES:—	
S. W. S. 1866 Vintage	„ 18 „
S. W. S. 1865 „	„ 20 „
H. and C. Blaresque	„ 22 „
Jules Robins	„ 22 „
Cautier Frères	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 28 „
Jules Robin & Co.	„ 22 „
BEER:—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	„ 6 „
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen	„ 5 „
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12 „
Barbera Amaro Spumante	„ 14 „
Ditto Secco	„ 14 „
Brachetto	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Passito	„ 14 „
Vermouth	„ 16 „
„	„ 20 „
OLIVE OIL:—	
Genuine Italian	„ 8 „

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6¾ „ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th August 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, fresh lot of Ruinart pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—
Quarts in one Dozen Cases at Rs. 42 per dozen.
Pints in two „ „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Saucee.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799,
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Broach Mill shares advanced up to 305 ex dividend. Other Mill shares firmer.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s.10½d. to 1s.10 15/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	100
China...	60 Do. do.... ...	225

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Robertson, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Quartermaster General's Office, on medical certificate, from Simla.
Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Khundwa.
Parnell, Major, 2-3rd Regiment, on duty, from Benares.
MacDonnell, Captain, 1-12th Regiment, to join, from Subathoo.
Priestley, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poorundhur.
Hough, Major-General, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Murray, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Central Station, on medical certificate, from Ajmere.
Smart, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Trench, Captain, 19th N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Sheppee, Captain, R. A., on leave, to Rajkote.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant, 32nd M. N. I., to join, to Hooshungabad.
Shepherd, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpore.

The following officers will proceed to England to-day, the 19th instant, per P and O s s Indus :—
Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Murray, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Central Station, on sick leave, to England.
Fraser Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 16th September 1871.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani :—

Higher Standard.
Capt. J. E. Wetherall, 108th Foot.
Lower Standard.
Staff Asst. Surg. W. E. Dudley, 9th Brig. R.A.
Ens. E. W. B. Hope, 1-8th Foot.

Serg. W. H. Miller, 96th Foot, unattached list, Commis. Dept., is appointed Orderly Room Serg. to the Deolalee Depot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

9th Brig. R. A.—Dated 8th July 1871, directing Capt. F. A. Mant to perform the duties of Qr. Mr. from the 1st July, in addition to his own.

Dated 5th Sept 1871, directing Lt. W B. St. George to perform the duties of Qr. Mr. from the 6th Sept, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Capt Mant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

49th Foot—Capt E Lonsdale, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medl. board.

66th Foot—Asst Surg J A J O'Brien, M D, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medl board.

106th Foot—Ens W O Harris, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medl. board.

Staff Asst. Surg J H Hunter, from 16th Sept to 15th Oct. to proceed to Bombay, on medl. certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th September 1871.

107th Foot—Subject to approval by H. M.' the C-in-C in India sanctions the retirement, on the pension of his rank, of Lt.-Col. Albert Locke Nicholson, from the 20th August 1871.

And His Excellency is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—

50th Foot—Maj. and Local Lt-Col. Joseph de Montmorency, to be Col., from the 14th Aug. 1871.

With reference to G. G. O. 744, dated the 30th ultimo the C-in-C. is pleased to post Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., to the command of the Allahabad Division.

The leave granted to Capt. M. S. Saunders, 20th Hus., in G. O. C. C. 22nd June, p. 304, is cancelled.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Station Order, dated the 12th Aug, appointing Asst Surg. J. J. O'Grady, 104th Foot, to the medical charge of the garrison cells, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Asst. Surg. C. J. O'Neill, of the same corps, relieved.

Bara Gully Station Order, dated the 22nd Aug, appointing Lt. F. Longbourne, 1st Bn. 6th Foot, to act as Staff Officer to the troops stationed on the Murree and Abbottabad roads, with effect from the 11th idem, vice Ens. G. S. Eyre, 36th Foot, relieved.

41st Foot—Reg. Order, dated the 10th July last, appointing Lt. J. H. Gordon to officiate as Adjt., vice Lt. and Adjt. B. N. Anley, proceeding on leave.

Dated the 15th Aug., appointing Ens. C. J. Jamieson, returned from leave, to officiate as Adjt., relieving Lt. J. H. Gordon.

20th N. I.—Reg. Order, dated the 10th March last, making the following temporary arrangements, during the absence of Cap. J. Bartleman, Adjt. detailed for musketry instruction at Rawulpindee :—

Capt. G. M. D. Hill, Qrmr., to officiate as Adjt.

Lt. W. H. Meiklejohn, 1st Wg. Sub., to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 16th Aug., making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem, during the absence of Bt. Col. C H. Brownlow, C B., Comdt., on special duty at Rawalpindee :—

Maj R. G. Rogers, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt.

Capt. G. M. D. Hill, Qrmr. and offg. Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wg Officer, in addition to his duties as Qrmr.

Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, 1st Wg Sub. and offg Qrmr. to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his duties as 1st Wg Sub.

31st N. I.—Reg. Order, dated the 22nd Aug., appointing Lt. B. C. Graves, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Lt. A. C. G. Lydiard, proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—

3rd Hussars—Lt. J. L. Young, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Col. G. V. Johnson, 8th Brig, to remain at Murree, from the 9th Sept. to the 15th Oct. on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Col. D. Reid, 25th Brig, to remain at Cashmere, from the 5th Sept. to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, in extension.

Lt. A. Radford, F. Bat. 19th Brig., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, 1st Bn.—Capt. J. Creagh, Depty Asst. Qmr Genl., Peshawur district, to Murree, from the 17th June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st B.—Ens. B L. P. Reilly, to Mussoorie, from the 28th June to the 15th Nov., on medl. certificate.

56th Foot—Capt. J. E. LeMottee, to England, from the 5th Sept. 1871 to the 4th March 1872, on urgent private affairs.

60th Foot, 2nd Bn.—Lieut. P. A. J. Hope-Johnstone, to Murree, from the 19th Aug. to the 31st Oct. on medl. certificate.

96th Foot—Capt W Newbigging, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

104th Foot—Lt. F J W Davis, from the 14th to the 16th Aug., in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

106th Foot—Ens. W O Harris, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Ens. J E Barr, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from the 31st Aug. to the 31st Oct., in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps—Lt W H Browne, attached to 12th N I, to Mussoorie, from date of leaving regiment to 1st Oct, on medl certificate.

Lt A C G Lydiard, Qrmr 31st N. I., to Murree, from the 20th Aug to the 20th Oct., on medical certificate.

Lt H V Hunt, Qrmr 25th N. I. from the 15th to the 19th Aug., in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin, under the rules of 1868.

Lt G T Morris, 2nd Squad Sub 3rd Ben Cav., to Mussoorie, from date of leaving Regt, to the 4th Oct., on medical certificate under the rules of 1865.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH SEPTEMBER.

London ...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton.......	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre......	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee................	
Overland...Steamers		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium........	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...Salt........		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius..................		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Ellen Bates	Stewart	Liverpool, June 22.
	Lord Clyde (s)......	Kingcome	Cochin, Sept. 13.
	Pearl (s)	Harrison	MalabarCoast, Sept. 11
	Esperance........	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Aug. 23.
	Mystic Belle......	Barnham	Boston, June 3.
	Dora	Horne	Mauritius, Aug. 31.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
15	Shugal Hunneed	Labimunnce	Nagore, Sept. 1.
	Corinna (s)	Dryden	London, July 31.
	Lamail	Jones	Mauritius, Aug. 15.
	Water Witch	Nacoda	Allepey, Sept. 3.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
15 Mooltan (s) ....Hector ....Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.
15 Mooltan (s) ....Hector ....Southampton.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute s, 200 bales cotton, Leggett & Co.
Pericles, 20 bales rags, D Bomanjee.
Indus s, 1 bale wool, D Ruttonsee; 30 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co; 30 bales wool, R Mahomed; 50 bales cotton, D Merwanjee; 40 bales cotton, P Gungajul; 8 bales skins, R L Southern & Co; 59 bales cotton, M Hunsraz; 73 bales cotton, H Cursonjee; 57 bales skins, M Surajoodin & Co; 17 bales hides and skins, S W A T N Meera; 40 bales cotton, C Madhewdass; 5 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 16 bales hides, H B Jeetakur.
Callirrhoe, 200 cwts of horns, A Hassum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Indus s, 50 bales cotton, P Gungajul.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus s, 7 bundles skins, H A Bebanee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s, 5 bags Koolinjun, A H G Kursoon.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*............	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy........................ 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CRAVEN—September 6th, at Monghyr, the wife of Mr. James Craven, of a son.

RICKETTS—September 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of H. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

STRANACK—September 13th, at Carwar, North Canara, the wife of R. B. Stranack, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BECKETT—SANDERS—September 12th, at Almora, by the Rev J Richards, John O'Brien Beckett, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Kumaon, to Frances Elizabeth, third daughter of George Williams Sanders, late H. M.'s Commissioner in Bankruptcy, Midland County District, England.

FALLE—ERSKINE—September 13th, at St. Peter's, Fort William, by the Rev. H. J. Mathew, John Vernon Falle, Esq., Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, to Sophia Annie, youngest daughter of the late Robert Erskine, Esq.

STRANGE—RIDEOUT—September 13th, at St. Thomas' Church, Ootacamund, by the Reverend H. Pigot, James Lumsden, eldest son of T. Lumsden Strange, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, to Alice, eldest daughter Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Rideout, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATH.

KALLONAS—September 11th, at Agra, of inflammation of the lungs, Ellen Mary, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. U. N. Kallonas.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1871.

WITHOUT meaning to insinuate a doubt of the perfect accuracy of the figures given by the Municipal Commissioner in his Report for 1870, we shall be pardoned for making but a passing reference to the controversy on the subject of the alleged increase of Municipal expenditure. We are willing to allow that it is clear there has been a large and steady decrease in the cost of the Conservancy Department; but it is by no means so plain that in other branches of administration there has not been a change in the opposite direction. It must be remembered that the principal works undertaken by the Municipality were finished two or three years ago, and that, as the extraordinary expenditure has of late been unimportant, the annual budget ought to show a considerable reduction on this side of the account. But we must wait for the report of the Committee of Inquiry on each head of the expenditure, before offering a defence of the resolution recently adopted by the Bench of Justices.

The interesting question, whether direct or indirect taxation is preferable for Bombay, is one of a more general and speculative character, which may be discussed now without prejudice. It is often a matter of dispute to say whether a tax should be called direct or indirect. The Indian salt tax, for instance, is usually spoken of as belonging to the class of indirect taxes; yet it is in reality a direct tax upon the poor of the worst and most odious kind, for it is a poll-tax, levied without distinction of the incomes they severally enjoy, on every individual unit of the population. So, again, Town Duties are all in the first instance direct taxes collected from traders, who ultimately recover from their customers the amount paid by them on account to the State; and the impolicy of such duties on articles of general consumption which numerous petty dealers offer for sale is owing to their influence in discouraging competition and throwing trade into the hands of capitalists who mulct the public in the long run of two or three times the amount of the taxes fixed by the State. Town Duties are, therefore, direct taxes which drive poor tradespeople out of employment, while indirectly they make the burden of the tax-payer more grievous than the Government intended; and, if they are imposed on such necessaries of life as grain and firewood, they must be ranked in the same category with the salt duties, as a most objectionable form of poll-tax. Take now, on the other hand, the local house-tax, as an example of a tax, which, nominally direct, is in fact paid indirectly by the mass of the population. We have seen it contended, by writers who ought to know better, that the rate levied on house property by the Municipality of Bombay is an unjust tax, because it falls on the few instead of the many, on the thousands of owners instead of the tens of thousands of occupiers. But it does not matter who pays the tax in the first instance. Practically, but a very small proportion of it falls to the share of the owner, its main incidence being felt by the occupier in the increase of the rent he is called upon to pay for his house. There is no point in political economy plainer than this, and we would commend to the perusal of any reader who has doubts on the subject the following passage from Mr. Fawcett's recently published book on "Pauperism" :—

> "It is a more complicated problem to trace the incidence of rates levied upon dwelling houses. There are in this case three persons to be considered, the owner of the land upon which the house is built, the builder, and the occupier. It is manifest that the rates cannot fall upon the builder. He obtains upon his outlay, including the price which he pays for the land, just such a return as will secure the average rate of profit upon the capital expended. The competition of capital, on the average of years, determines that neither a large nor a smaller profit than this is secured. The owner of a house will of course suffer a loss if rates are raised after the house has been built. This will be especially the case if the advance is so partial that it does not extend throughout the locality. In enquiring whether rates are borne by the owner of the land upon which a house is built, or by the occupier, it may be assumed that a uniform rate prevails throughout the whole country. The principles which regulate the value or rent of building-land are analogous to those which determine the rent of the land devoted to agriculture. In the latter case rent is regulated by two circumstances—fertility of soil, and convenience of situation. The latter is alone operative in determining the value of building land. All countries possess land varying greatly in productiveness. Some land yields a high rent; other land is so barren or so inconveniently situated that it yields only a nominal rent. In a similar way some land is so conveniently situated for building purposes that it possesses a monopoly value. Other land has so few advantages of situation that it is not more valuable for building than for agriculture. This land may be regarded as being on the margin of building; just in the same way as agricultural land, which only yields a nominal rent, is on the margin of cultivation. The rent which is paid for any building land is consequently composed of two elements, viz., its agricultural value, and the value which arises from the superior convenience of the situation of the land which is just on the margin of building.
>
> "It is evident that the rent which is paid for any particular house partly represents the rent of the land upon which it is built, and partly a return upon the capital expended in building the house. The relative magnitude of these two elements which compose the rent of a house varies with its situation. If it possesses great convenience of situation, the land may be more valuable than the house which is built upon it. In ordinary cases, however, the rent which is paid for the ground is a very much smaller sum than the amount which represents a return for the outlay involved in building the house. Bearing this analysis in mind, it is evident that when rates are levied upon a house, they may be regarded as partly levied upon the rent of the land upon which the house is built, and partly upon the profit annually yielded to the capital spent in building the house. That portion of the rates which is levied upon the rent of the land is a charge upon the landowner. The rent, as above shown, represents the price paid for convenience of situation, and if no rates were levied upon the occupiers, they could afford to pay a higher price for convenience of situation. This portion of the rate consequently subtracts so much from the value of a natural monopoly, and the charge falls with as much certainty on the landowner as when rates are levied upon agricultural land. The remaining portion of the rates, which is imposed upon the amount representing a return to the capital expended in building the house, is manifestly paid by the occupier. It cannot, as before said, have been paid by the builder, because, by the competition of capital, he must obtain the ordinary rate of profit upon his outlay. In certain exceptional cases a portion of the rates may fall upon the owner of the house. Thus he would be injured if there were a local and not a general advance in rates. On the other hand, he would undoubtedly secure some advantage, if there were a reduction of rates in the particular locality in which his house happened to be situated. From this investigation it appears that, with the exception just alluded to, rates are really paid partly by the occupier of the house, and partly by the owner of the land upon which the house is built. It therefore follows, that when houses are built in ordinary situations the greater portion of the rates falls upon the occupier. But when houses are erected upon sites which possess great value from their situation, a considerable portion of the rates is a charge upon the owner of the land."

The facts in Bombay correspond with Mr. Fawcett's theoretical deductions. We have read, not without amazement, articles in sober journals like the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* commenting gravely on the prodigious discovery that in Bombay 50 or 60 people frequently live in one house, and urging that there must be something radically wrong in a system of taxation which makes one man pay the house tax for all this company of people. Our contemporaries are not, we presume, so ignorant of the habits of the people amongst whom we live, as to have learnt now, for the first time, that, in the words used lately by a Baboo lecturing in England for the enlightenment of an audience to whom India is an unknown land, "a Hindu "house is not a house, but a village,—for 60 "or 70 people frequently live in one house." What possible hardship could there be in holding one man responsible for the payment, not merely of the house rate, but of all the local taxes? Any one who makes inquiries among his own clerks will find that the families thus living together are usually connected by bonds of kinship and caste, and have many expenses in common even if it be not their practice to have but one purse for the whole household. It is, we have ascertained, the custom in such houses—we do not speak only of chawls let out in tenements but of ordinary houses—for the landlord living in his own house to pay all the rates without exception, and not the house rate alone,—recouping himself of course afterwards by means of contributions paid from week to week or month to month by the various tenants in addition to their rents. It would be impossible to give a clearer proof of the absurdity of such doctrines as several owners of many houses assiduously preach, that the house-rate falls upon the landlord alone. It filters through the population; and, while it has this advantage, that the occupier, knowing exactly the amount fixed by the Municipality, cannot be imposed upon as he is by the dealer who puts two annas on the price of everything sold for one anna levied by the authorities of the town, it at the same time always keeps fresh in his mind the recollection of his duties and rights as a tax-payer. We do not believe in the existence of taxes which "nobody feels," and we think it very desirable that whatever taxes are sanctioned by either the local or the imperial Government should be felt by the people. It is just by means of indirect taxes, which nobody except the poor and insignificant man feels, that the worst iniquities are perpetrated and the most hateful tyrannies established and supported. How little foundation there is for the complaints raised of the hardships which the collection of the house-rate inflicts on owners of houses may be inferred from the statistics given in Mr. Crawford's report as to the working of the system of "direct taxation" in 1870. In that year 44,896 bills were issued on account of house-rate, and only 2,731 distress warrants were actually executed. If we knew the history of each of these distress warrants, we should probably find that very few of them indeed represented any real amount of individual suffering, though last year was a year in which there was much distress even among those owners of houses who are at all times the most flourishing class of the community. The whole theory as to the incidence of the house-tax is the fruit of the imagination of men who have fed themselves so long on delusions that they seem to have lost the faculty of distinguishing between truth and falsehood.

THE signal success of the experiment of placing a good proportion of the French State loan in the Indian market has, we understand, induced the Comptoir d'Escompte to resolve on introducing here the Municipal Loan of the City of Paris, for 350,000,000 francs, or 14 crores of rupees. This loan will be issued in Paris on the 26th instant, in debentures of 400 francs (Rs. 160) each, bearing 12 francs (Rs. 5) interest per annum, payable half yearly, the interest to be reckoned from the 1st of July last. The peculiarity of this loan is that the city of Paris offers to speculators the temptation of having 6 lacs a year divided in bonuses on 88 bonds, as if these were lottery tickets, the first prize being Rs. 40,000, and there being two drawings for Rs. 20,000 each, ten for Rs. 4,000 each, and the remaining 75 bonds for Rs. 400 each. The conditions of issue in Bombay will be similar to those of the former loan, the exchange being fixed at 2 f. 50 c. the rupee. Rs. 25 will be payable on subscription, and a discount will be allowed if the full balance be paid up on the day of allotment.

THERE was a Ball at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, yesterday evening.

THE Hon'ble A. Eden has returned to Rangoon from his trip to Prome and Thayetmyo.

IN another column will be found the first day's proceedings of the court martial for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. A. S. Lowe, Assistant Commissary General.

THE Census of Calcutta and its suburbs will be taken on the night of the 25th of January next. It will be taken under the direction of a committee composed of Baron Dowleans, the Health Officer, Babu Rajendro Lall Mittra, and Mr. N. A. Chick as secretary.

THERE is a rumour current at Bangalore that Lord Mayo will pay a brief visit to the Province of Mysore next month, on his return from Simla. The *Rangoon Mail* also says that the Governor-General is expected in Rangoon next month or early in November.

IT is reported that Lord Napier will leave Ootacamund early next week, and will arrive at Bangalore on the 26th instant, and remain there until the end of the month, when he returns to Madras. On the 5th proximo, he will start for Tanjore *via* Erode, Madura, &c., and will probably not return to Madras sooner than the 1st November.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 18th Sept, 5-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 18th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·98, rainfall 23 cents.

CANNANORE, 18th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather foggy, wind south-east, thermometer 76, barometer 30·00.

VINGORLA, 18th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 8', rainfall 17 cents.

MANGALORE, 18th Sept., 11 A. M.—Weather clear, thermometer 79, rainfall 65 cents.

TUTICORIN, 18th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·743.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PRAGUE, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

The German members of the Chamber were absent from yesterday's sitting on account of an Imperial decree insisting on the prerogative of the Germans to protest against the illegal votes of the Chambers (sic).

PARIS, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

The Committee of the National Assembly have adopted the Treaty between France and Germany with slight changes, which have been accepted by the Government and confirmed by the Assembly, after a long discussion, by 533 against 31.

NEW YORK, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

The Washington Agricultural Department officially estimates the American cotton crop at three to three-and-one-third million bales according to the favourableness of the remainder of the season.

LONDON, 16TH SEPT., EVG.

The National Assembly will adjourn to-day until the 4th of December, after voting the Convention with Germany for the immediate evacuation of the Departments of Aisne, Aube, Côte d'Or, Jura, Doubs, and Haute Sáone, and a reduction of the Army of Occupation to 50,000 men.

The King of Spain has met with a most enthusiastic reception on his tour.

The Bishop of Calcutta has applied for the appointment of three additional Bishops in his Diocese without any expense to Government.

It is reported that the India Office is considering a scheme for the settlement of the bonus compensation question, similar to that provided by the Army Regulation Bill for the line regiments.

LONDON, 16TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅜d.
Exchange on India............................1s. 11½d.
Oriental Bank shares........................£44 10s.
Chartered ,, ,, ...£14.
Chartered Mercantile shares ....£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares ..... £41.
Total Coin in Banks of England and
France ....£ 48,500,000
Total Notes ,, ,, ,, ...£102,500,000
4 per cent Rupee Paper 95½
5 ,, ,, ...100¾
5½ ,, ,, ...109½

FAREWELL BANQUET TO MR. PENSON AT CALLIAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IT gives us very great pleasure to notice the very handsome testimonial which the officers and men of the G. I. P. Railway Company have just presented to one of their retiring officers. On Thursday night last, the 14th instant, the passengers by the trains were astonished and surprised at finding that Callian station was more gaily dressed than even on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, and were naturally led to make enquiries as to the cause of this wonderful transformation. They were informed, as we were, that a banquet was to be given to Mr. Penson, the Assistant Traffic Manager, who is retiring from the service of the company.

It has been our lot in the course of a long career to be present at many farewell banquets given to distinguished members of all grades of society, but it has never been our lot to witness anything more perfect, more appropriate, than the decorations which were got up on this occasion by the traffic staff in the Concan district.

We learn on enquiry that the success of the decorations and of the entertainment are mainly due to the able committee who presided, viz., Mr. Mills, superintendent of the line, Messrs. Stretch, Hartley, Borkman, and Warner, who have served in the capacity of station masters under Mr. Penson. We must notice one pleasant peculiarity in this instance, which was in its character perfectly unique—every appliances appertaining to a railway were somehow brought in, in harmonious design. Model semaphores were erected at each end of the room, and the centre-piece of the dining-table was formed by telegraphic instruments, surmounted by a model locomotive engine, perfect in all its parts.

On the arrival of the train leaving Bombay at 6-10 P.M. at Callian, the guests conveyed therein were greeted by a fairy scene of light and music, which thrilled the hearts of all beholders; but we must not attempt to describe the scene in detail; we could simply say the words of the poet—

It was something so divine,
Description doth but make it less;
'Twas what we felt we can't define,
'Twas what we know but can't confess.

On the train coming to a stand on the platform the guests carriages were detached and were shunted from the down to the up platform with a celerity which could only have been performed by practical railway men whose hearts were in their work. A railway salute of fog signals was given—the carriages were halted opposite the dining-room, where the Concan traffic staff assembled to greet their honoured guest; a magnificent band, which had been provided, striking up at the same moment the inspiriting air "Cheers Boys, Cheer." We have seldom seen a more animated or heart-stirring scene than that presented at Callian station on this occasion. The station buildings were lighted up with upwards of 700 lamps, and the brilliant illumination and devices which formed part of the decorations, coupled with the genuine ringing cheers which prevailed among the assembled staff, was something, once seen, never to be forgotten. And although not partaking directly in the entertainment of the evening, the beauty of the scene was very much enhanced by the presence of a large number of ladies, the wives of the officials who had been attracted to the spot from so far a distance as Bombay by the rumours of the unusual character of the entertainment.

At 9 o'clock dinner was laid on the table, the chair being taken by Mr. G. E. Pilcher, vice chair by Mr. O. G. Mills; and after doing ample justice to a very substantial dinner they proceeded to the real business of the evening. Of course among such a body of loyal gentlemen as composed this staff, as would be expected, the Queen and the Royal Family was the first toast given, which was most heartily responded to, appropriate music accompanying the responses.

The Chairman then rose, and after a few very feeling remarks, presented to Mr. Penson the following address :—

To WILLIAM COLLINS PENSON, Esq., Assistant General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

We, the undersigned employés of the Traffic Department, Concan District, are grieved at your approaching departure for England, understanding that your return is uncertain.

In parting with you, we feel that we are losing a friend and a patron to whom we have been accustomed to look with esteem, respect, and affection, also for support and encouragement.

Throughout the whole tenure of your office, extending over a period of thirteen years, you have, by your uprightness, impartiality, justice tempered with mercy, and utmost zeal in promoting the welfare of your subordinates, while seeking in all ways to further the interests of your employers, won the hearts of all who have had the good fortune to come in contact with you.

It is not for us to testify how invaluable an officer you have proved yourself to the company, but we may be permitted to observe, that your lengthened service has given you an intimate knowledge of the working details of this department, and you have thus been able to comprehend our difficulties and troubles, and to make due allowance for our shortcomings. Your great past experience has also enabled you to provide remedies against any frequent repetitions of our failings, and we feel, therefore, we shall sustain a great loss by your separation from us.

Let us assure you that you carry with you our best wishes and prayers for yourself and those dear to you.

In conclusion, we have great gratification in asking you to accept, as a token of our regard and esteem, a purse containing two hundred guineas, most cheerfully subscribed by your sincere well-wishers.

Signed by Subscribers.

Callian Station, September 13th, 1871.

At the same time the purse containing the 200 guineas alluded to in the address was handed over. Mr. Penson, in rising to return thanks, was met with a storm of hearty applause such as Englishmen of the true grit only can give. He said—

My friends,—At the close of a long career of nearly twenty years of railway work, I need not tell you, as practical railway men, such as you are, I have had many difficulties to contend with. The difficulty which presents itself before me to-night in having to attempt to convey to you what I feel in words, is such as to completely overpower me. (Long cheers.) It has been said that "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh;" but there is no rule without an exception, and this one is one of the most exceptional cases I have had to deal with in my life-time; my heart is so full of conflicting emotions that the power of speech is almost denied me; my breast is so full of emotions of sorrow, on the one hand, that I am about to part from such good, kind, true friends as have rallied round me this evening; and the pride and joy on the other, that I have won their appreciations. It has never been my policy or my desire to court popularity. I have simply tried as an honest man to do my duty between my employers and those who are placed under my care and control—in this, my friends, the far-off rulers of our destinies do not appear to consider that I have succeeded; but if I had laboured for nothing else during the twenty years of service I have before mentioned I should be much more richly rewarded than most men and hope to be in receiving the appreciation and the esteem and regard of those around me, and those who knew me and have given such substantial and noble testimony to that effect. (Prolonged cheers.) I have been connected with the Concan district as a traffic officer since I first came into the country, and although I have had the entire control of the line, and although my duties at times have extended over its whole length during the last few years, the Concan district has been more especially attached to the head office where my duties retained me, and naturally I returned to my first love and have ever taken a stronger interest in the Concan than I did in any other portion of the line. (Applause.) I have done so as due to the fact that the Concan is the key to the whole of the system of this great company. It is the division of the line which bears the whole of the traffic of the two great arteries in all their branches, and it has been my care to surround myself, as far as laid in my power, with the best men which the service contained. (Long cheers.) In fact so much has this been the case that it has been a matter of boast for some time among the staff that they have belonged to the Concan district, and among the subordinate staff, more especially, it has been a matter of notoriety when they stated, when they could do so, that they belonged to the G. I. P., they have always been careful to add, to the Concan division. I have taken a personal interest in the welfare and well-being of every man connected with the Concan, and I can safely challenge the line to say that I have ever done any man an injustice or a wrong. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) On the contrary I have ever stood forward for them as champion as a weak against the strong as my motto indicates. I have ever been faithful to them in all things. I have fought their battles in their absence, and before now staked my position in the service in defending their rights. (Vociferous cheers.) I may tell you, my friends, that I have travelled over the greater part of India, and that the G. I. P. Railway is admittedly one of the most efficiently managed railways in its executive in India, clearly distinguishing this from its general administrations of which I may have to speak at another time and in another place; and I have no hesitation in saying, and I have stated months before I ever dreamed of such an ovation as this, that the Concan district is the best worked portion of the G. I. P. Railway. (Cheers.) I told you, my friends, at the outset that I must fail in conveying to you my feelings with regard to the magnificent testimonial which you have given to me to-night; but it has occurred to me, while speaking in the best manner in which I can define, the emotions which fill my breast, to say that it is worthy of your service. Mr. Penson here sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The Vice-Chairman then rose and said—Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—I have a very pleasant little duty to perform, but before saying another word I must crave your indulgence for somewhat breaking through the routine of the programme. It is this, gentlemen. The committee had decided that the presentation should be a purse and 200 guineas, but I found at the last moment subscriptions were still pressed upon us and I could not find in my heart to refuse this token of esteem or to decline to permit Mr. Penson's friends to partake in this movement. I had no time to consult the wishes of the majority in the matter, and I took upon myself, remembering as I did the absent one, to purchase as a present to Mrs. Penson from the Concan staff—this, which I consider a very handsome gold bracelet set in diamonds. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers). (A Voice—You did quite right.) The case bears this address :—"Presented to Mrs. W. C. Penson by the Traffic Staff of the Concan District, of which her husband was an esteemed member." I have not the pleasure of knowing Mrs. Penson, and I regret that there are a number of the Concan staff who are similarly placed; but I feel quite sure that when Mrs. Penson receives this from us at the hands of her husband she will waft across the seas her best and most cordial wishes, and will remember, and be able to join in the same pride which her husband has told us will ever animate him with respect to that district. (Hear, hear.)

The whole of the presents were then formally handed over to Mr. Penson, and it is here necessary to give a slight description of them. The address was engrossed on vellum, very beautifully illuminated, surrounded by a massive border of gold, and enclosed in a morocco case, inscribed in gilt letters, "The address of the Concan Traffic Staff."

The purse was a master-piece of art, and such as we would never suppose could possibly have been executed in Bombay, and it appears that the most unusual efforts were made to obtain the result arrived at, so much so, that goldworkers and embroiderers were brought from distant parts of the country to work out the design of which the inscription and ornamentation were composed. The bracelet, as already mentioned, was a very handsome English-made solid gold bracelet of the best workmanship set in diamonds. Mr. Penson, in a feeling and appropriate speech, acknowledged the gift.

We cannot afford space to give the whole of this or other speeches, but the proceedings were carried on without intermission. Mr. Penson proposed in a very touching manner, evidently deeply effected as he spoke, the health of the staff of the G. I. P., which was ably responded to by Mr. Phillips. Mr. Penson then proposed the health of the present General Traffic Manager coupling with it that of Mr. Charles Hawkins, the Locomotive Superintendent, and in doing so enlarged very fully on the many good qualities of these gentlemen as officers of the railway with whom it has been his good fortune to associate during the last few years. This toast was received with such continued cheering that it was with some difficulty after repeated efforts on the part of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, that silence could be obtained. Mr. Mills, in a very elegant and characteristic and exhaustive speech, proposed "Success to Indian Railways," in which he made so many palpable practical hits as brought down continued and unceasing rounds of applause.

Mr. Penson then proposed the Goods Agent and the Goods Staff of the Line, which was responded to by Mr. Bazonjee Dadabhoy.

Then followed toast after toast, speech after speech closed with Mr. Penson's farewell to his friends and comrades of so many years service, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman there was some very excellent singing until daylight dawned, and steam was got up for the return journey to Bombay.

The train by which Mr. Penson left Callian on the following morning was decorated with flags, and on his leaving the station he received a round of hearty cheers, the band at the same time striking up, "Auld Lang Syne," and every station en route presented a gala appearance, the whole staff being mustered, and as the train left each station they gave ringing cheers to their departing guest. On arrival at Byculla the same railway salute which was accorded on the down journey on the night before was repeated, and as the staff once again mustered at the entrance of the station, they gave a hearty British cheer.

AGA KHAN AND HIS HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of Saturday's races at Poona is this paragraph :—

> "We regret to learn that as a horse belonging to H. H. Aga Khan was going round at speed yesterday (Sunday morning) he dropped suddenly dead in his tracks, throwing his rider. W. Brewtey, many yards over his head. We are glad to learn that, beyond a severe shaking, Brewtey was not much hurt. We wish His Highness's numerous and picturesque attendants could learn that a merciful man is merciful to his beast!"

With reference to this incident, allow me to state that, when I was at Poona last week, I went to the Race Course to see the horses galloped at early morning. A very fine grey Australian, called "Ransome," was going round at the time. As he passed the stand, from the dreadful noise he made, it was evident, if he was not broken-winded, that he was not in a fit state to gallop. I never saw a horse apparently more distressed in my life. One sporting gentleman who was present cried out, "Shame—shame. By ——— that horse will drop down dead one of these times." The Aga's people heard it and walked away.

I should like to know if this is the very horse that has just been murdered, and was the instrument by which Brewtey, the jockey, was nearly murdered too. If so, it seems to me, it is clearly a case for the Public Prosecutor to take up, and, if he will not interfere, I think a public subscription should be raised to punish such infernal cruelty, and I shall be happy to subscribe Rs. 50 towards this object.

A poor jockey was tried at the Bombay Criminal Sessions not long ago, and sent to prison, for riding a horse to death.

ONE WHO APPRECIATES A HORSE.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 16th Sept., compared with the statement issued on 9th September :—

LIABILITIES.	9th Sept.	16th Sept.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	210,63,164	204,97,101
Do. do. do. at Branches.	34,13,869	30,69,851
Other Deposits	159,29,393	154,84,700
Post Bills	33,725	33,745
Cash Credits, undrawn....................	5,50,968	4,98,376
Rs.	474,91,119	460,83,773
ASSETS.		
Government Securities....................	77,61,164	76,66,791
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise....................	75,21,431	81,51,510
Loans, on Security of do do.	15,46,954	13,28,854
Current Accounts, overdrawn	21,333	17,657
Bills Discounted....................	96,29,928	104,61,864
Stamps	6,0 8	6,086
Dead Stock ....Rs. 4,59,977		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,000	4,31,977	4,35,002
Bullion	11,93,713	12,12,536
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	9,35,466	6,15,393
Cash and Currency Notes	184,40,085	161,88,080
Rs.	474,91,119	460,83,773

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th Sept., 9-35 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th Sept., 5-12 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 16th Sept., 6-4 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Sucheen.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Turkey, 16th September, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 41 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th September, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th September, 6-4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours, 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th September, 9-53 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours 7 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 47	0 3
,, Calcutta	9 1	0 16
,, Madras	0 29	0 19

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, the Cotton Commissioner, has forwarded the following information on the subject of cotton prospects, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce :—

WEST BERAR.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop reports under date, Sheagaum, 13th September, as follows :—

My telegram to you on the 11th instant will have informed you that the rain still continued, and this morning I have again telegraphed as follows :

"The rain continues. Fall here since 11th, 79 cents. Total, 10·83. Everything looks well."

The reports that I have received from various parts of the district are universally favourable, indicating that the present rain has saved the crops, and that a fair out-turn may now be looked for.

The following is the rainfall at the talooka stations up to the week ending 11th instant :—

	During Week	Total
Ballapore	1·16	8·90
Akote	2·3	15·12
Julgaum	2·73	11·25

Khangaum not received, but I have been verbally informed that heavy rain has fallen—

Sheagaum	1·26	10·04

The rain is not heavy, but it falls so frequently that the plants are greatly benefited, and after three or four days more of this weather we would be glad to see some sunshine.

The only figures I have yet received of the areas under cotton cultivation are those of the Khangaum talook, which show that this season there are 84,000 acres cultivated against 87,000 last year, being a decrease of 3,000 acres. A large portion of the falling off has taken place in Sheagaum, owing to the first sowings having been destroyed by the unseasonable weather. The figures from that village are

1870-71	1871-72	Decrease
7,589 acres.	6,785 acres	804 acres.

The rain we have had has prevented my visiting the farm during the past few days, but judging from the vigorous growth of the plants in native fields, I can understand that our crops present a very different appearance from what they were a fortnight ago. Appended is Mr. Pillans' detailed report.

I regret to observe that the last supply of Virginia tobacco seed is much mixed. There are two distinct varieties—one growing to a great height with indifferent leaves, and the other and best being a dwarf plant with enormous leaves. The tall plants have, of course, been topped, but they do not promise well.

The report of the Superintendent Cotton Experiment, at Sheagaum is dated the 11th instant.

The Superintendent writes—I have the honour to report that during the past week a slight rain fell for four days, it was not heavy, but has soaked a good depth into the land, and has set everything into good growth. All the crops have now quite a different appearance, and are looking well; the total rainfall of the week has been 1·26 inches, not so much as was expected, but it was almost continually falling lightly, and that gave it time to soak in.

2. Weeding, thinning, topping and dowrah, has been the chief work. The transplanting and sowing of Sorgo was also done.

3. Much of the first sown cotton is now coming into flower, the plants are strong and healthy. The second sown is coming away with this rain and no doubt if more falls they will improve. They are all looking healthy; the jowaree is growing very fast; rice, tobacco and maize are all looking well.

4. The young bamboos that were planted are doing well. The few teak plants I have are coming on. The neems which died have been replaced, and the mulberry cuttings are striking well; the parkinsonia accuteata that I sowed round one field for a hedge has come up well and is now about two inches above ground.

5. Our total rainfall up to date is 10·04 inches.

EAST BERAR.

The Superintendent of Experiments reports under date, Oomraotee, the 13th September 1871—

I have much pleasure in stating that the last week has been all that could be desired for the crops.

The showers have fallen very *regularly* and not in large enough storms to flood the land, and although there has been no sunshine for several days, a strong west breeze has kept the plants from being constantly wet.

The cotton plants in all forward fields are showing a great many blooms, while some have set their bolls. The 12th has been an unusually wet day, accompanied with a storm in the evening. A small quantity of bolls from the plants, the exotics early sown, have lost a great many bolls this last few days.

The native fields of cotton are scarcely forward enough to have yet received any damage, they have got a fresher appearance but grow slowly, the average height not being more than eighteen inches.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

NAGPORE.

Mr. G. J. Noble, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, reports under date Nagpore, 13th September 1871, as follows :—

From my telegrams, dated the 10th and 13th, respectively, you will have been informed that the long wished for rain has fallen plentifully.

On account of the heavy rains the work on the model farm has been almost at a stand-still during the past week.

The cotton fields have picked up amazingly, and I hope a far better out-turn than was at present anticipated will be obtained.

STATEMENT showing the Registers of Rainfall at the following stations, from 3rd to 9th September 1871.

	Nagpore.+	Wurdha.	Hinghunghaut.	Arwee.	Madnee.*
3rd September	·01	...	·10	...	...
4th ,, ...	·01	...	...	·05	...
5th ,, ...	2·47	...	·75	·60	·27
6th ,, ...	·32	1·4	...	1·0	·73
7th ,, ...	·16	·85	·37	·3	·7
8th ,, ...	...	...	·20	·45	0·8
9th ,, ...	·76	·42	...	·01	...
Total	3·65	2·67	1·42	2·14	1 15
Previous total ...	33 77	21·94	23·3	15·66	14·41
Grand total ...	37·42	24·61	24·72	17·80	15·56

+ On the 10th September 66 cents fell.
* Rainfall registered from the 9th July.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE Circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

SURAT, 17th Sept.—Subsequently to addressing you from Ahmedabad last week, two or three showers fell in the Broach districts, and on my return I telegraphed to you, "one inch rain since report, crops progressing fairly." The effect of the recent rain is most marked, and from Baroda to Surat the crops appear to be in quite as good condition as can be desired. A further fall is reported from the districts, but up to yesterday the weather remained fine in Broach. As before noted, however, the monsoon has been most irregular this year, more rain having fallen in some places than in others, while in Broach itself there is a discrepancy of 2 inches between the two registers kept, the one showing 16·74 inches to date, and the other nearly 19 inches. The fall at *Surat* is noted at about 22 inches. From the above it may be gathered that the present state of the crops is satisfactory, but more rain is required in order that sufficient moisture may be stored up, to carry the plants to maturity through the dry months now about to commence.

FROM AHMEDABAD the reports are most encouraging, up to the end of last week 31·75 inches had been registered, since when there have been a few showers. As yet it is too early to hazard an estimate of the breadth of land under cotton this season, but as previously stated, it may be taken as about equal to that of last year; although from the Kunbees' accounts it is likely that there may be a slight increase in the Surat collectorate.

HINGUNGHAT, 15th.—Since my last report we have had light drizzling rain every night, the cotton crops, most of which are in flower, are in splendid condition. The weather continues cloudy, with occasional showers during the night.

KHAMGAUM, 16th.—Since my last report we have had more rain, but for the last day or two the weather has been fine. The crops look well and healthy, but are very backward. We still require rain, and heavy rain, to fill the wells, which are still quite dry. Herewith the rain taken in three different guages in this town :—In. 9·33, 3·80, and 8·93, up to same date last year 21·57.

SHEAGAUM, 17th.—No rain has fallen since the beginning of the week, but the weather has been quite favourable for the growing crops, which have sprung up nicely since the late rains. An early fall would be beneficial, but there are no indications of it at present. The weather has become clear and fine again.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 17th.—Weather continues favourable, and all the crops are flourishing.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 15th September.

THE telegrams received since our last report have advised the Liverpool cotton market as firm with prices daily advancing, the latest quotes Dhollera to arrive at 7⅜d. per lb.

There have been very few purchases made in these districts since we last wrote, as, owing to the rise in prices at home, dealers here have daily raised their quotations, until Sawginned touched Rs. 237 and Compta Rs. 207, f. o. b. Carwar, within the last two days; however, our market is rather weaker, and we quote to-day Sawginned Rs 233 and Compta Rs 207, f o b Carwar, 15th December.

The Bombay native firms have lately been selling in Bombay, for future delivery, the cotton which their agents bought here during the past three months, making very good profits by doing so; they, however, appear to have rather oversold, as they are now in the market as purchasers at higher rates than are quoted as current in Bombay.

The late rain has done much good to the grain crops, and they promise to give a much better out-turn than they did a short time ago. Cotton sowing is in progress throughout the districts, but it is too early in the season to give an estimate as to the extent of land which will be sown with cotton.

A few hundred carts have already been despatched with cotton to Compta; but as the road to Carwar is at present under repair, no carts have yet left for that port.

EXCHANGE—The rate of drafts on Bombay at 15 days' sight is one per cent. discount.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

BOMBAY.

BROACH.—Mr. Rungrow Bhimjee has been appointed full-power magistrate of Broach, in place of Mr. M. C. Entee, who has been transferred to Khandeish.

HIGH COURT.—An appeal has been preferred to the High Court in the case of the Queen vs. Laljee Jeyram and another. We have already published the particulars of the case.

THE HOLIDAY RESORTS OF THE MADRASEES.—The article on the above subject, which we printed on Wednesday last, was quoted from the *Madras Times*, and not, as was stated by mistake, from the *Madras Mail.*

DACOITY.—It is stated that a dacoity was committed last week in Kuthwara, a village in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar. The number of dacoits was fifty, and the property looted amounted to about Rs. 1,200.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY OFFICES.—We understand that the B. B. and C. I. Railway have rented the family house of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Hornby Row, for their offices, at Rs. 1,000 per mensem, from the 1st October next.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

March	Strangers Yet	Basquit
Overture............	Mirella............	Gounod
Quadrille	La Perichole............	Coote
Selection..(Op.)......	Zampa............	Herold
Valse	Il Bacio............	Zotti
Galop............	The Skaters............	Mare

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—It will be remembered that sometime in June last the Hon. Mr. Melvill disposed of the case of Ardaseer Jehanghier Framjee Banajee v. Awabaee, his wife. The question involved in the case was, "Does imprisonment for contempt of Court satisfy a decree under the Parsee Divorce Act?" His Lordship held that a commitment under section 36 of the Act did operate in satisfaction of the decree, and ordered that *rule nisi* be discharged with costs. The plaintiff having failed to pay the costs, an application on Friday was made to Mr. Justice Melvill in Chambers to issue a warrant for his arrest. The plaintiff was in Court at the time, and his Lordship asked him to explain why he did not pay the amount of costs. Mr. Ardaseer asked for a fortnight's time, but the learned Judge ordered him to pay the money within two days.

COLONEL MACLEOD, Commanding the 2d Grenadiers, has been appointed President of the Committee of Management for the Assault of Arms, vice Colonel Whitehill.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PIGEON MATCH, BOMBAY v POONA, in consequence of there not being enough birds, unfortunately ended in a drawn match. At the end of the fourteenth round, Poona (the favourite in the betting) was only *one* bird ahead. 12 bore.—*Ibid.*

THE POONA RIFLE GATHERING, we are happy to announce, commences this morning (Monday) at 6-30 A.M., under most favourable auspices, notwithstanding the many little difficulties which have had to be overcome and the petty squabbles and jealousies which such things generally engender in the minds of some people. However, "all is well that ends well," and we think the Poona rifle gathering will not prove an exception to the rule. Under the indefatigable exertions of the honorary secretary, Captain Waring, Chief Inspector of Musketry, and his establishment, ably assisted by Captain Wyndham and the men of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, new ranges have sprung into existence, and every preparation that could be thought of has been made. A camp has been formed on the ranges, and is under the charge of a European guard, consisting of some 23 to 30 tents, including the secretary's, spectators', marquees, refreshment tents, &c. Some extra prizes are to be shot for on Wednesday, the 20th instant, among which we beg specially to notice the prize given by His Highness the Chief of Jumkhundie, Ramchunder Rao Appa Sahib, he having nobly come forward to support the efforts of those who have laboured so earnestly to provide amusement for our soldiers. All honour to him! We only wish that others living amongst us would follow his example. The other prizes are also most honourable: the secretary of the Northern India Rifle Association has kindly induced the directors of that institution to present their silver medal to the Poona gathering. And lastly, we have to notice the spirited manner in which some of the Poona merchants have come forward; it reflects great credit on them as a body; although those that are best able to come forward have not done so; why, we are unable to say.—*Ibid.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

A MEETING of the Bombay shareholders of the National Bank of India was held last week, when it was resolved not to abolish the head-office of the Bank in in London nor to close it. The shareholders came to this resolution on the ground that the Bank in London had not sustained any heavy loss. It was also unanimously resolved to send Mr. Windram, the Bombay manager, to Calcutta, where he should enquire into the affairs of the Bank and then to proceed to London. A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to watch the interest of the shareholders:—The Hon. Mr. Justice West, Mr. H. Manisty, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE ship MYSTIC BELLE, Captain Barnham, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of ice from Boston.

THE BARQUE DORA, Captain Horne, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar from Mauritius.

HIGH COURT.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

239-71—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla v Eduljee Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

749-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Haga Hajee Mahomed H M and another v Vassonjee Runchordass—No appearance.
355-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Lulloobhoy and another v Peter Wright Hewett—No appearance.
451-71—C Tyabjee—Ismael Hashun v Jamsetjee Peerozshaw—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.
551-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moolchund Dowla and another v Mahomed Khan bin, &c, &c—No appearance.
565-71—Leathes and Crawford—Solomon Velkart and another v Pestonja Waljee and another—No appearance.
590-71—Shamrao P—Hormusjee Bomanjee v Mooljee Luckumsey—No appearance.
603-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v Mahomed Jotha—No appearance.
6?7-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Abdoola Sallun v Hajee Ahmed bin, &c—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

370-70—Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhai Dhurrumsey and others v Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.
484-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another v Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
485-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy v Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
585-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v Moorarjee Anundjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1192-65—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Jumnadass Davidass v Premjee Jeevun and others—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

582-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Calcutta Press Company Limited v Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
498-70—G. J. Mody—Nappoo Nensee and another v Mahomed Ayeb and others—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

353-70—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Lalldass Narrotumdass v Luckmidass Hurrybhoy and others—Thacker and Chalk.

SUMMARY SUIT.

511-71—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Richard Latham and others v Bukseyram Odeyram—No appearance.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

396-71—Thacker and Chalk—Runchord Purshotum and others v Memon Tyab Noor and another—No appearance.
424-71—C Tyabjee—Tulubram Hemchund v Panachund Heerchund—No appearance.
437-71—C Tyabjee—Abdool Hooseen Adam v Bapoojee Cooverjee—No appearance.
456-71—In person—Cumroodin Tyabjee v Gadeebhoy Godbhai—No appearance.
561-71—C Tyabjee—Khoja Vallcebhoy Mutha v Jamsetjee Pherozshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
582-71—S S Judge—Jeevajee Essajee and another v Fatmabebee and others—No appearance.
598-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Nathoo Lalljee and others v Limjee Maneckjee—No appearance.
602-71—Prentis, Craigie and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v Cowasjee Pestonjee Kelawalla—No appearance.
612-71—Prentis Craigie and Owen—Lilladhur Waljee and others v Hajee alias Aboo Taleb Bebanee—No appearance.
614-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Moorarjee Cullianjee and another v Shapoorjee Ardaseer—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

487-69—C Tyabjee—Sheikh Mahomed bin Mahomed v Memon Sulaman T—Thacker and Chalk.
653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbaee, widow v Maneckbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk, and C. Tyabjee.
657-70—Dr. Dallas—(for Pauper) Peter deSouza v Joseph deCosta—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
687-70—K Morojee—Casseram Ramjee v Crustnarao Ragoonathjee—Shamrao Pandurang.
914-70—Janardhun Gopall—Sayad Emamudin bin Sayad v Mahanjee Nanjee—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.
679-70—Dallas and Lynch—Jeevajee Kessowjee Patel v Ramchundra Luximonjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
553-70—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Hajee Jeeva Noor Mahomed v Aboobucker Ebrahim—C. Tyabjee.
160-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sheik Essof bin Khoonjee v Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.
545-70—J S Cleary—Pestonjee Lalla and others v The Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company—Manisty and Fletcher.
547-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool v Pestonjee Nowrojee—C. Tyabjee.
761-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Khunderao Morojee v Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba—Janardhun Gopall.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long., 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

16th September.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah .... ·792 in.
Temperature of the Air .... 79·8 ,,
Wet bulb Thermometer .... 76·7 ,,
Dew Point .... 75·5 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air .... ·870 ,,
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8.. 5·6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day .... 84·7 ,,
Minimum do. do. .... 76·0 ,,
General direction of wind, W, SSE, WSW. W, WSW, W.
Movement in 24 hours 189

In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week 0 23
Registered between 1st January and 10th Sept. 1871...... 36 42

Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 10th Sept. 36 65

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POONA RACES—EXTRA.

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

1ST RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 500, presented by H. H. Ali Shah. For all Arabs. Weight 9st. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens landed after 1st September, 1870, 5 lbs. extra. Winner of a former season to carry 9 lbs. extra. One and a half mile. Entrance 10 G. M. If more than four horses to start, the second horse to save his stakes. Three horses from different stables to start or the purse will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—The Merchants' Cup. Value Rs.——. A handicap for all Colonial and English horses. Rs. 150 entrance, with Rs. 50 forfeit for not standing the handicap. To close at the Secretary's house by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Handicaps published (at the same place) at noon; declarations to start, to be named with the nominations of the day. 1½ mile. If four horses in different interests declare to start, the second horse to save his stake.

3RD RACE.—The Visitors' Purse. Rs. —— For all Arabs that have not started during the meeting. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Horses landed after the 1st Sept. allowed 12 lbs. Winner to be put up for Rs. 1,000. Any surplus to be divided between the second horse and the fund. Entrance Rs. 100. One mile. To close and name the day before the race.

4TH RACE.—Kirkee Stakes of Rs. 300, given by the officers at Kirkee. For all Arabs, the property of officers in the Military or Civil services. Weight for age, one stone in excess of the W. I. T. C. standard. Winners once 5 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. G. R. One mile. To close and name the day before the race. Entrance 3 G. M.

5TH RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 200 for all ponies. Weight for inches, 13 2 to carry 10st.; winner of Pony race to carry 8 lbs. extra. Entrance 3 G. M. Half a mile. Three ponies from different stables to start or the purse will be withheld. The ponies that have not started allowed 5 lbs.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] RACE.—A Steeple Chase. For all horses, over Grand Stand Course. Rs. —— from the fund, with an entrance of Rs. 50. Australians to carry 11st. 10lbs., Arabs and Country-bred 9st. 10lbs. Winners of any previous Steeple Chase 7lbs. extra G.R. To close and name the day before the race. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200.

2ND RACE.—Poona Hunt Steeple Chase. Rs.300. Open to all horses that have been regularly hunted with the Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Gujerat hunts or the Poona Fox Hounds. Entrance Rs 50 over the Grand Stand Course, Australians 12st., Arabs 10st. Winner once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. G. R. To close and name the day before the race.

HUME HENDERSON, Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

SURAT RACES.

JUDGE—Major Lord.
STARTER—Captain Birdwood.

Order of running as follows:—

1st	Race to start punctually at		3 o'clock
2nd	do	do	3-20 do.
3rd	do	do	3-40 do.
4th	do	do	4 do.
5th	do	do	4-20 do.
6th	do	do	4-40 do.
7th	do	do	5 do.
8th	do	do	5-20 do.
9th	do	do	5-40 do.

SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 30 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance. Catch weights. ½ mile.

Mr. Clerke's	g p Truncheon	1
Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy's	b p Swallow Tail	2
Mr. Ardaseer Bazonjee's	w p Kareeyo	3
Mr. Dalzell's	c p Ganymede	bolted
Mr. Syed Edroos's, C.S.I.	w p Meer Bux	0

Easy.

2ND RACE.—Ladies' Purse. For all galloways 14 hands and under. Rs. 40 from the fund. Rs. 6 entrance. Catch weights. ¾ mile.

Mr. Ollivant's	g g Buccaneer	1
Mr. Wilson's	c g Wensome	2
Mr. B. Gopalbhai's	Shorab	3
Mr. Jewanjee Jamsetjee	g g Lelo	4

Easy.

3RD RACE.—Surat Derby. For all horses that have never won. Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 7 entrance. Catch weights. ¾ mile.

Mr. Golabdass Jugjeewundass's	g a h Antelope	1
Mr. Clerke's	g a p Truncheon	2
Mr. Carey's	b a h Red Rose	3
Major G.'s	g a h Ardkinglas	0
Mr. Cloéte (names)	w cb h Golab	0

4TH RACE.—Surat City Stakes. For all horses *bona fide* the property of native gentlemen. Rs. 30 from the fund. Rs. 3 entrance. Catch weights. ½ mile.

Mr. Pestonjee B Enty's	g h Victor	1
Mr. Pestonjee Enty's	g h Ruby	2
Mr. Jewanjee Jamsetjee's	g g Lelo	0
Mr. Ardasur Bazonjee's	w p Kareeyo	0
Mr. Esuph Ebramjee Patel's	w g Cassee	0
Mr. Daiabhoy Narandass	w g Rajah	0

5TH RACE.—Railway Cup, presented by A. C. Hall, Esq. For all horses. Rs. 5 entrance. Second horse to receive Rs. 20 from the fund. Catch weights. ¾ mile.

Mr. Pestonjee Enty's	g a h Roostum	1
Major G.'s	g a h Ardkinglas	2
Captain Gordon's	s a h Romulus	3

6TH RACE.—Hurdle Race over five flights of hurdles. Rs. 40 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance. Catch weights. ¾ mile.

Mr. Cameron's	g a h Peeler	1
Mr. Ollivant's	j g a h Buccaneer	2
Mr. Porteous's	g a h Hardlabor	3
Mr. Cloéte's	d cb m Bonnie Lassie	4

7TH RACE.—Forced for all winners (except ponies.) Rs. 40 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance. Catch weights ½ mile.

Mr. Goolabdass Jugjeewundass's	g a h Antelope	1
Mr. Pestonjee Enty's	g a h Roostum	2
Mr. Clerke's	g p Truncheon	3

Easy.

8TH RACE.—The Consolation Stakes. For all beaten horses. Rs. 30 from the fund. Rs. 4 entrance. Catch weights. ½ mile. Entries to be made on the Course.

Mr. Carey's	b h Red Rose	1
Major G.'s	g a h Ardkinglas	2
Mr. Dalzell's	c p Ganymede	3

Very good race.

9TH RACE.—Hurry Scurry. Open to all sowars. ½ mile. 1st to receive Rs. 10, 2nd Rs. 6, and 3rd Rs. 4.

Sowar Mohumed's	w h Goolab	1
Duffadar Juffraj Khan's	cape c h Firefly	2
L. Duffadar Doss Mohumud's	c b h Night Bell	0
Sowa Elsa Khan's	c b p h Dil Gheer	0

W. PORTEOUS, Hony. Secy. Surat Races.
14th September, 1871.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, 3,478 tons, Captain H. B. Greaves, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Leach
Mrs Palmer
Misses (2) Palmer and female servant
Dr T Murray
Mr H Driver
Mr Miall
Mr Pute
Mrs Rogers.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W Glynn
Major and Mrs Harpur & child
Mr W C Penson
Mr J P Green
Mr H A W Bishop
Mr McMinn
Mr H D Freck
Mr D Anderson
Mrs R Johnstone
Mr A Shanks
Captain Fraser
Mrs Tytler.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Mooltan on the 15th:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Mr C Debaum, Mrs Atkinson, Dr Busteed, and Miss Money.

From Calcutta to Galle—Mr A Hand, Mrs Morgan, child and European servant.

From Calcutta to Southampton—Mrs Busteed, 3 children and European female servant, Mrs Murray, infant and native servant, Mr E Kinnear, Mrs Hicks, Mrs Harris and infant.

The Mooltan sailed on the same day with the following passengers:—

From Madras to Southampton—Mr J Fraser, Mrs Fraser, Ensign F W R Glass, Miss Pollock and European female servant, Mr W Wilson, Mrs Wilson, infant and native servant, Mrs Captain Rowlandson, child, two infants, and two native servants.

From Madras to Suez—Mr Fraser's native servant.

From Madras to Singapore—Captain F G Rideout, Apothecary D T O'Keefe and native servant, 1 Subadar 19th Regiment N I deck, Joham Powilka, 71 men, 2 musicians, 9 followers, 2 privates, 2 women and two children 19th Regiment N I, and one native female.

THE BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A NEW company, under the name of the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, has been started in Bombay, under the auspices of the following well-known gentlemen, who form the directorate:—The Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. J. Jefferson, J. R. Duxbury, and Ahmed Hubib.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RULES NISI.

The following among other insolvents were granted rules *nisi*, and their cases will be heard at the next sitting:—Mooljee Ramjee, liabilities Rs. 2,58,599. Pranjeevun Doolubdas, liabilities Rs. 2,65,000. Hassum Nuthoo, liabilities Rs. 23,277. Dhurmsee Mooljee, liabilities Rs. 26,936.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., moved that the petitions of Baxeram Oodeyram and Ramdyal Raghunathdas be dismissed, on the ground that they had failed hitherto to proceed with their insolvency although their schedules were filed some time ago. The application was granted.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed because they had not filed their schedules in time—Joseph G. DeSouza, Robert Allen, and Mahomed Ismael.

DISCHARGES.

The following among other insolvents were granted their discharges:—Manockjee Dossabhoy, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 18,325. Memon Jacoob Hajee Elias, a merchant, liabilities Rs 78,584 William James Bennett, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 4,334. Merwanjee Cursetjee, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 2,000. Byramjee Merwanjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 4,968. Keroba Govindjee, a contractor, liabilities Rs. 2,363. Ball Bappoo, a contractor, liabilities Rs. 3,317. Bhasker Goxinjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 5,734. Manockjee Cooverjee and others, carpenters, liabilities Rs. 3,885. Mahomed Hoossein, a milk-seller, liabilities Rs. 8,056.

THE MURDER OF A SOLDIER AT COLABA.

DR. HEWLETT, City Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday morning at the Regimental Hospital, Colaba, concerning the death of Thomas Jones, a European soldier, who was shot on Wednesday morning at the Colaba Barracks by John Martin, a private in F company, H. M.'s 49th Regiment. We give below the principal evidence taken at the inquest:—

John Newton said—I am a private in H. M's 49th Regiment, and live at the Regimental Lines. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Thomas Jones, who was a private in the 49th Regiment. We both belonged to the 6th company, and both lived in the same barrack-rooms. I remember the 13th September. On that morning parade was dismissed at about 7 o'clock, and the men of No. 6 company went back to the barrack-room. I took off my uniform and was sitting with Private Leeming of the same company on the steps of the barrack-room. Private John Martin came to me and asked me if I would come and have a pint of beer. I replied "No." Private Martin also asked Private Leeming, and he also declined. After a short time, Private Martin returned and asked us again to go and have some beer, and I again declined and said that I would not drink any beer in his company, and that I would drink my own. Private Martin got angry at this and began cursing and swearing. He was then, in my opinion, under the influence of drink. I shortly afterwards left and went to the canteen. Early in the morning, at about 6 o'clock, before going on to parade, Private Martin had come to my cot and asked me to drink some wine with him. I drank about half a dram, and he finished the amount he had with him, about two drams. When I returned from the canteen to the barrack-room, breakfast was being brought. The breakfast tables are placed in the verandah of the barrack-room, and the men sit down to breakfast in squads of fourteen or fifteen men to a squad. Some of the men had sat down at No. 2 squad table, which is in the verandah near the door, close to Private Martin's cot, which was the third cot from the door. Private Martin came out to the door and struck a cupboard in the verandah close to it, saying, "I'll do to all hands." A private named Isaac Cross, who was sitting down at the squad table, on hearing this, said to Martin, "Give us a chance, we are all young soldiers." Private Martin then came up to the table where I was sitting and said to me, "I'll do it for you." I understood by these words that Private Martin meant to fight me. I replied, "All right." Private Martin sat down at the same table and ate half his breakfast. Suddenly he jumped up from the table and said to me, "Come on." I said, "All right," and walked away with him and passed him going into the door, and went in to my cot, which is opposite Private Martin's, and, after putting on my forage cap, walked out of the opposite door of the bungalow, which leads out to the back. I went out with the intention that Martin should follow me and that we should fight. After waiting a minute or so, seeing Martin did not come, I went back into the barrack-room, and asked Martin if he were coming. I stood in the doorway and then I saw Martin standing by his cot with his face towards the wall. He had a rifle in his hand, and I could see that he had some—more than one—round of ammunition in his left hand. I saw a brown paper service ammunition cover each one which, when full, holds ten rounds, lying on the cotboard. I saw one end of this brown paper cover squeezed down as if some rounds had been taken out. I walked fast through the barrack into the verandah where the breakfast tables were, and sat down at the breakfast table, which was just opposite the window through which Martin could see me. There were other men, about eleven men, sitting at breakfast. I laughed and said to them, "That fool (meaning Martin) is holding a rifle—or else he has loaded." Private Leeming, who was sitting in front of the widow, said, "It is right, I saw him shove it," and Private Leeming called out to all the mess "Jao." The men rose and dispersed, some ran down the verandah, some out into the open air, others through the barrack-room. I ran down the verandah to the bottom of the barrack and stood by the door. I saw Private Martin come out of the door near his cot. No. 2 mess table was in the verandah on one side of this door, and No. 1 mess table was on the other side, at about six or seven yards distance. At this No. 1 mess table there were about twelve or thirteen men sitting. There are two tables separated from each other by a space of about one and a half feet. At the first of these tables Privaty Thomas Jones was sitting with his face fronting the barrack-room. When Private Martin came to the door between the two squad mess tables, he had a rifle in his hand. He came out of the door with the rifle at the "ready" position and looking towards the direction of No. 2 mess table. All the men had left this mess table. I then saw Private Martin turn round and face the first mess—he held the rifle still at the "ready" position, and shouted out, "Look out any one that is in my way." Immediately afterwards I saw smoke issuing from the muzzle of the rifle and heard a report. I heard some one shout out, "I am shot." I then saw Private Martin load his rifle again. He took the round from his left hand. Private Martin, from the place from which he fired the shot, called out, "are you shot?" I heard a voice reply, "I am." I could not see who the man was who replied. Private Martin then called out, "No, you are not, you are only frightened." After saying this, Private Martin walked past No. 1 mess table up towards the sergeants'-room at the top of the verandah and crossed through the barrack-room into the opposite verandah. Immediately afterwards I heard another report. I ran through the barrack-room and jumped out into the open air and immediately afterwards saw that Private Martin had been secured. I then went up to No. 1 mess table, and saw Private Jones (the deceased) lying on his back with his head towards the barrack-room wall, and his legs between the two mess tables. Blood was oozing through his trowsers and there was a pool of blood on the ground where he was lying. He was lifted up and was carried to hospital. Private Thomas Jones had only arrived from Poona about ten or twelve days before. There was, to the best of my knowledge, no enmity between Private Jones and Private Martin. Private Martin did not put his rifle to his arm and take deliberate aim at Private Jones. He appeared to me to fire at any one without taking aim at any particular individual. Private Martin had for two or three days previously to the 13th September been drinking. He had not attended the parade on that morning as he was excused for the purpose of attending school. I had never seen Private Martin utter any threats regarding Jones.

Private Isaac Cross said—I am a private in No. 6 company, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, and live at the regimental barracks at Colaba. I knew the deceased Thomas Jones, who was a private in my company. He had only arrived from Poona about the end of August. He was about twenty-two years of age. I don't know how long he had been in the regiment or in the service. Private Jones messed with the 1st squad. The mess tables at No. 1 squad are in the verandah on the east side of No 6 barrack-room. There are two tables which are separated by a small space of about two feet. I remember the 13th Sept. Between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, I was sitting at the mess table of No. 2 squad, which is in the same verandah the mess table of No. 1 squad, and separated from it about 15 or 20 paces. Between the two tables there is a door leading into the barrack-room. As I was sitting at the table, there were about ten or twelve other men sitting there too. Private John Martin, of the 6th company, belonged to the 2nd squad, and as we were sitting at breakfast, he came out of the door and struck a cupboard close to it with a tin utensil, saying in an excited manner,—"I will, I will, all that come in front of me." He did not say what he would do. Private Martin appeared to me to be drunk, and I thought he was going to strike us as we sat at the mess table, so I called out, "Give us a chance Jack, we are all young soldiers." Martin paused for a few seconds, and said, "I will just give you a chance Jack." After saying this he came and sat down at the mess table. The cook gave him his breakfast and Martin commenced to eat it. I heard Private Newton and Private Martin speaking to each other in a quarrelsome manner, but I did not hear the words either made use of, but suddenly both got up and left the mess table and went into the barrack-room with the intention of fighting. In about three or four minutes, Newton returned and seated himself at the mess table, and said, "Martin is loading a rifle." I then said "Go away." Newton laughed and sat down. Private Leeming who was sitting close by, looked through the window into the barrack-room and called out, "I see him putting it in." Leeming left the mess table and walked quickly away. All the rest of the squad ran too. I stood up at the mess table to see from what direction Martin was coming. I stepped back with my face to the window and there I saw Martin standing by his cot close to the window. He had a rifle in his hand. The muzzle was pointing through the window. Martin looked at me and I looked at him. He then turned round and said, "The first I meet will get the contents of this." I retired to the centre door and met Private Dawson, whom I told that Martin was going to have a flying shot at the company. I turned round and saw Martin coming out of the barrack-room door between No. 1 and No. 2 squads, with a rifle in his hand, which was pointed in the direction of the second squad mess table. At this time no one was at this table. Private Martin turned round and faced the first squad. He was holding a rifle, which was a breech-loader, at the "ready" position, by his tip not up to his arm. The men in the first squad were running away in all directions. Martin fired. I saw three men in the verandah fall. I did not see which man was shot. I heard some one cry "I am shot; help me." I thought by the voice it was Private Kent, one of the men I had seen fall, but I saw him get up and run away. I saw Private Jones fall under the breakfast table at which he had been sitting, and then I knew he had been shot. I then saw Private Martin open the breech of the rifle. He was in the act of placing another round in. There were several forms in the way. I was standing about twenty paces off or more, and I could not have seized Private Martin before he had had time to re-load. I ran away outside the verandah, keeping the verandah wall between me and Private Martin. I did not see Private Martin until he had been secured. Private Jones had been lifted up by other men. I do not know whether there was any enmity between Private Jones and Private Martin. I had never heard of any quarrel between them. When Private Martin came out of the barrack-room with his rifle, he appeared to me to be looking for Newton, I say this as he turned round to where Newton had been sitting, but when he fired he seemed to me not to be taking aim at any particular person, but to fire indiscriminately. Private Martin had been drinking for some days before. I first saw him at 5-30 on the morning of the 13th. He was lying on his cot asleep. He was fully dressed with the exception of his serge coat. Shortly afterwards I saw him take a bottle from the arm rack, but I cannot say what was in the bottle. At about half-past 7 I saw Martin, who had evidently just received his day's pay, with the money in his hand, staggering down the barrack-room, and shortly afterwards Private Dawson brought him back to his cot. He was then drunk. When he came to breakfast, he was under the influence of liquor, but he was able to sit. He had a wild appearance. He must have known what he was about.

Drummer William Anson deposed—I am a drummer in H. M.'s 49th Regiment, and live in the regimental barracks at Colaba. I know Private Thomas Jones. He was in the same mess squad as I am. On the 13th September, at about 8-15 a.m., as the other men of my squad were at breakfast, Thomas Jones was there. Suddenly I heard some person cry out, "Look out." I saw Private Martin standing about seven paces from the place of the mess with a rifle at the "ready" position. On that I rose and turned into the door-way. I had just passed into the barrack room, when I heard the explosion of fire-arms. I heard some one cry out, "Oh! oh! I am shot." I did not recognize the voice. I then went towards the door-way near which Martin was standing with his back towards me for the purpose of seizing him, but I had not advanced many paces when Martin entered the barrack-room in the act of loading the rifle. He was too far off for me to prevent him re-loading, so I turned and went into the back verandah. I jumped through the window and ran round the end of the bungalow, when I heard a second shot fired. I looked through the window of the color sergeant's room and saw Martin walking in the barrack-room towards this window. I ran round the barrack to get behind him and entered it. He was the only person in the barrack-room. He had been in the color sergeant's room and was coming out. He turned round and saw me and presented the rifle at me. He said "Ah!" I ran out of the door and watched him through the color sergeant's window. He went into the back verandah and through it we went outside. On the outside he threw the rifle up in one hand, and called out, "I give up." No one went to him. He laid down the rifle and cartridge on the ground and walked about two paces away. I took possession of the rifle I now have in my hand, and of the cartridge that was lying on the ground. Private Martin said to me, "I give up. I know what I have done." I took hold of him by the sleeve and then the sergeant-major and other men came and secured him and took him to the guard room. I handed over the rifle and the cartridge to the sergeant-major. I identify the rifle I now hold in my hand as the rifle I saw Private Martin lay down. Before handing it over to the sergeant-major, I opened the breech and saw a cartridge in it. I cannot say whether this cartridge contained a ball or not, as I did not remove it from the breech. Private Martin appeared to be under the influence of liquor when I first saw him. He had a wild look about him.

Dr. John Temporley Gray said—I am a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and live at Mazagon. I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. I found a circular wound at the upper part of the left thigh, such as might have been produced by the entrance of a bullet. I found portions of bone broken off from the thigh-bone and the pelvis seriously fractured—the wound passed close to the large nerve of the leg (sciatic) and onwards through the lower part of the bowel into the right buttock. At the extremity of this wound I found the portion of lead, now produced, weighing about 290 grains. From the evidence I have heard and the *post mortem* appearances, I am of opinion that the cause of death was shock, the result of the injuries described.

Verdict.—The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by shock, the result of a gunshot wound on the left thigh and pelvis, inflicted on him by John Martin under such circumstances that the act of John Martin was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

TWO MAHARAJS IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE INCARNATIONS OF THE GOD KRISHNA AT FEUD.

AT the High Court on Thursday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the case of Gosawee Kunayalaljee Maharaj v. Gosawee Vrijraejee Maharaj was called on for judgment on a motion for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the rule for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General, with Mr. Badroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared against the rule on behalf of the defendant.

Since the days of the celebrated Maharaj Libel Case, when Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, a man execrated for his immoral practices among his own worshippers, sued the late Kursondas Mooljee and Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina for damages for publishing libels in a native newspaper concerning his character as a high priest, a Maharaj's name was not seen for some years connected with any other case in our law courts. As Mr. Justice Bayley remarked, however, they seem recently to have got a taste for English law, and they are now and then cropping up in some cases in the High Court. The plaintiff and defendant in this case are both Wallabhacharya Maharajs, descendents of Wallabh, the founder of the sect of Maharajs; and each claimed the right to succeed to and inherit the property of Vrijbhoocunjee Rughunathjee, *alias* Chotajee Raghunathjee, a Maharaj who died at Ahmedabad in December 1847. He was immediately succeeded by his widow, who died in 1869; and since then the plaintiff and defendant had been vigorously contesting the right to the succession. Plaintiff filed a suit at Ahmedabad, and having proved unsuccessful there, he has, on the ground that the deceased has a house in Bombay, filed a suit against the defendant in the High Court. Defendant was adopted as heir by the widow of the deceased Maharaj, and he has since continued in possession of the property and the profits arising from the worship of two idols, said to amount to Rs. 1,50,000 a year.

On the 3rd July 1871, Mr. Anstey, on behalf of the plaintiff, obtained a rule *nisi* requiring the defendant to show cause why some fit and proper person or persons should not be appointed as receiver or receivers to take charge of the estate of the intestate Vrijbhoocunjee Raghunathjee Maharaj, consisting, *inter alia*, of family idols of Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee, with the revenues attached thereto and the produce thereof until the further order of the Court; and why the defendant, his agents, and servants should not be restrained from recovering or demanding any portion of the said estate, or the proceeds thereof, or from interfering with the same. The Advocate General showed cause against the rule on the 11th and 12th instant. Ten affidavits had been filed against the rule, and fourteen in reply. We give below the chief one on each side, which states the facts of the case at length.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The principal affidavit filed on behalf of the plaintiff was that of his constituted attorney and agent, Anitha Vusta, which says—

1 say that I am advised and I verily believe that the plaintiff in this suit is justly and truly entitled to the several reliefs prayed for in the plaint filed herein on the 20th day of April 1871, to which and the allegations whereof, for brevity sake, I crave leave to refer.

2. I am informed and verily believe that at the time of his decease (which took place at Ahmedabad on the 9th day of December 1847) the late Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee, a Hindoo of the Gosawee caste, separate in food, estate and worship, was absolutely entitled in perpetuity unto and possessed of immoveables and moveables of very large amount, consisting *inter alia* of two family idols, that is to say, Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee, with revenues attached thereto respectively, and amounting to not less than three lakhs of rupees in the whole for his own use and benefit. I say that the said two idols, according to the tenets of the said Gosawee caste, are possessed, and by the members and followers of the said caste are believed to be possessed, of great divine efficacy, and that they have always been the family property of the ancestors of the said Vrijbhoocunjee Raghonathjee *alias* Chotajee, and are now the family property of the plaintiff in this suit. And I am further informed, and I verily believe, that the right to the possession and custody of the said family idols of Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee, and the right to celebrate worship before them cannot, according to the usages of the said Gosawee caste, be given away to, or exercised by, any person of a family other than that of the ancestors of the said plaintiff, or the said deceased Vrijbhoocunjee Raghonathjee, as long as there shall be any individual thereof living.

3. I am further informed, and I verily believe, that the said deceased Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee died on the day and year aforsaid, intestate and childless, leaving him surviving his widow named Vrijcoor Wahoojee, and the plaintiff, his nearest kinsman and third cousin, on the father's side, and that the said widow Vrijcoor Wahoojee, claiming to be one of the heirs of the said Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee, and to have thereby become entitled for her life-time to a right of possession and worship of the said idols of Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee, and to a life estate only to the immoveables mentioned in the plaint herein, immediately after his death, entered into and remained in possession of the said idols of Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee and all the said properties until her death, which also took place at Ahmedabad on the 4th day of June 1869. And further I say that I am advised, and I verily believe, that upon the decease of the said Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee, the plaintiff, as the only heir of the said deceased, became entitled to the absolute and vested estate in the remainder or reversion of or on the said immoveables, and to the possession and enjoyment thereof, and also to the said idols of Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee and the other revenues to the said idols and other properties respectively attached, commencing immediately upon and from the determination of the said widow Vrijcoor Wahoojee's life estate aforesaid.

4. I am, therefore, further advised, and I submit to this honourable Court, that the plaintiff abbovenamed became entitled in right of his heirship to the husband of the said Vrijcoor Wahoojee, and is now the sole heir and successor to all the properties abovenamed, including the said idols.

5. I say that the defendant at the time of the decease of Vrijcoor Wahoojee, and for many years then next preceding that event, had been dwelling with her in the said house at Ahmedabad, and serving her there in the capacity of assistant at the usual worship of the said family idols of Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee, and that during the period that the defendant was so residing with Vrijcoor Wahoojee as aforesaid, the defendant induced the said Vrijcoor Wahoojee to consent to a scheme for ousting the plaintiff of his rights of succession and inheritance to accrue to the plaintiff at the time of the death of the said Vijcoor Wahoojee and for transferring the same unto the defendant, which she consented to do upon condition that her own power of disposition over the whole of the estate should not be thereby prejudiced or affected until the end of her life.

6. I am informed and believe that the said defendant founds his claim on the said property and to the possession of the said idols on a certain writing which, in furtherance of the scheme mentioned in the last paragraph, the defendant has obtained from the said widow, a copy whereof is annexed to the plaint in this suit, and to which I crave leave to refer, and I am advised, and verily believe the said writing is null and void as against the plaintiff.

7. I say that since the decease of the said widow Vrijcoor Wahoojee, the defendant has been, and is still, wasting and disposing away the properties both moveable and immoveable, belonging to the estate of the said Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee with intent to defeat the rights of the plaintiff in this suit, and in particular I say that after the filing of the plaint in this suit, I, this deponent, having gone to Ahmedabad to inquire into the particular instances of waste committed by the defendant since the death of Vrijcoor Wahoojee, and having made such inquiry there, I have ascertained that the defendant has, since the widow's decease aforesaid, disposed of the properties belonging to the said estate of the said Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee, a list whereof is hereunto annexed, for his own benefit, and that he has not accounted for the proceeds of such disposals, or any of them unto the plaintiff or any one on his behalf.

8. I further state that the said defendant has day by day for some months since, and is at present wasting and disposing of the moveable property belonging to the estate of the said Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee, by selling the same to bidders at a daily pretended auction which he holds every morning in an auction-room opened by him in his Mandir for that purpose, and by appropriating unto himself the proceeds thereby obtained, and not accounting for the same or any of them unto the plaintiff, or unto any one on his behalf.

9. I say that I strongly and verily believe and apprehend, that it is the intention of the said defendant, when and so soon as he shall have collected the remaining portions or some of the remaining portions of the said properties and effects of the estate of the said Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee (other than the said two idols), and by acts of waste and misappropriation as aforesaid, to remove the said proceeds, or so much as shall not have been squandered, and the said idols also along with himself, to the territories of some independent native Chief or elsewhere beyond the jurisdiction of this honourable Court.

10. I am also apprehensive that the defendant when he shall become aware of the filing of this suit, will, unless restrained or prevented by such orders or directions in that behalf as this honourable Court shall deem meet, either remove the idols altogether out of the said jurisdiction or put other and counterfeit idols in their place.

11. Both of the said idols are very easily portable—that called Nutwarlaljee, which in the said sect is the most reputed and valued of the two for sanctity and divine power, being only of the height of three inches and of the breadth of one inch; and that called Shamlaljee being one foot in height and two inches in breadth, and I am informed and believe that the present revenues of or attached unto the said two idols exceed rupees one lakh and fifty thousand in the aggregate, and also that the whole of the immoveables and moveables so descended upon the plaintiff were originally acquired unto his ancestors by means of the said idols and the devotion of the said sect unto the same, and more especially the said idol Nutwarlaljee.

DEFENDANT'S CASE.

The principal affidavit filed on behalf of the defendant was that of Bhailal Nandlal, his constituted attorney and agent at Bombay. It says—

That the copies of the plaint filed in this suit, and the affidavit of Anitha Vusta solemnly affirmed on the 3rd day of July 1871, were read over and explained to me by Halaril Mohanlal, managing clerk in the service of the defendant's attorney, Mr. Camroodin Tyabjee.

2. That Shree Vrijbhoocunjee Raghonathjee, otherwise called Chotajee Maharaj, mentioned in the second paragraph of the plaint, died, as I am informed and verily believe, about the 9th day of December 1847, leaving him surviving his widow Vijcoor Wahoojee, since deceased, his niece, Chotabeteejee, the daughter of his pre-deceased brother Gopinathjee, and the defendant abovenamed, the grandson of his deceased sister Kamalabeteejee, his nearest heirs and relatives.

3. I am informed and believe that the plaintiff is not the third cousin on the father's side and nearest kinsman and heir of the said Shri Vrijbhoocunjee Rughonathjee Maharaj deceased, as in the plaint alleged, but on the contrary is a much remoter relative.

4. That the marriage, I am informed and believe, of the defendant in this suit was performed at Ahmedabad by Shree Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj *alias* Chotajee Maharaj, deceased, in his lifetime, when the said defendant was about ten years of age, with the object and view of adopting him as his son and heir.

5. I am further informed and believe that on the 24th days of May 1852, the said Vrijcoor Wahoojee, widow of the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj deceased, executed a deed of heirship in the Goozeratee language in favour of the defendant in pursuance of the wishes, direction, and powers in that behalf expressed and given to her by her deceased husband, and in accordance with the usages and customs of the Gosawee Maharajs. After the execution of the aforesaid deed (copy of the translation whereof, as I am informed and believe, is hereunto annexed) the said Vrijcoor Wahoojee, deceased, adopted the defendant not only as her own but also her late husband's son and heir according to the customs and usages prevailing amongst the Gosawee Maharajs. The said Vrijcoor Wahoojee further consummated and completed such adoption by placing and installing the defendant on the gaddee or the seat of the said Shri Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj in the temple of the said Shri Nutwarlaljee and Shree Shamlaljee, and sending letters of invitation to several members of the Gosawee Maharaj's caste at different places, and also to the followers and devotees of the temple of Shri Nutwarlaljee and otherwise publishing and proclaiming the fact of such adoption.

6. I am further informed and believe that it was with the object and intention of carrying such adoption as aforesaid into effect and consummating the same, that the said Vijcor Wahoojee caused the defendant to live, and that the defendant lived accordingly with the said Vijcor Wahoojee from 1850 until her death in 1869, and performed the worship of the idols in the mundir or temple.

7. It was further with the same object and intention, as I am informed and believe, that the said Vijcoor Wahoojee caused the defendant to accompany her in her various pilgrimages and visits to holy and sacred places in India, and more especially in her pilgrimages to Shrijidwar, Gocal, Muthoora, Benares, Prayag, Gaya, and Juggurnath.

8. That after the execution of the said deed of heirship and the defendant's adoption as aforesaid the defendant, as I am informed and believe, took the name of the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee in the place and lieu of the name of his own father Vrijraeje, which he has ever since continued to bear, and that the defendant has also ever since his adoption as aforesaid, performed the worship of the said two idols of Nutwarlal and Shamlal in the plaint mentioned, not as assistant to Shree Vrijcoor Wahoojee as in the plaint falsely and maliciously pretended, but in his own right as the adopted son and heir of Shree Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Maharaj, deceased, and of his said widow Vrijcor Wahoojee.

9. That I am informed, and verily believe, that sometime after the execution of the said document referred to in paragraph 5 of this my affidavit, the fact of the defendant's adoption was communicated to the Collector of Ahmedabad, and that the inam gaums, fields, and other immoveable property, situated at Ahmedabad, which were held by the said Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj deceased, in his life time, and after his death by the said widow Vrijcor Wahoojee, were accordingly transferred into the name of defendant as his adopted son. I further say that the defendant has always been recognised by members of the Gosawee Maharaj caste in India and by the Government officials at Ahmedabad, and also by the followers and devotees of the aforesaid temple, as the adopted son of the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, deceased, the owner of the said idols Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shree Shamlaljee, and that suits and proceedings in the civil and criminal Courts at Ahmedabad were carried on even during the lifetime of Shree Vijcor Wahoojee, widow, in the name of the defendant as the adopted son of Shree Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, deceased, and that judgments have been passed in favour of the defendant as such heir and adopted son in several of the said suits, and especially in a civil suit against the Collector of Ahmedabad.

10. I am informed and believe that, in consequence of the defendant's adoption, the plaintiff about the 25th of October 1853 applied to the late Mr. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, then Zilla Judge at Ahmedabad, for a certificate of heirship under Bombay Regulation VIII. of 1827 to the estate and effects of the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Shree Chotajee Raghunathjee Maharaj, deceased, which said application of the plaintiff was refused on or about the 13th of July 1854 by the Zilla Judge at Ahmedabad, who directed the plaintiff to file a regular suit in the civil court for his alleged claim.

11. I am further informed and believe that on the 30th of December 1861 the plaintiff, in pursuance of the said directions of the Zillah Judge at Ahmedabad, presented to the Principal Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad a plaint against the abovenamed defendant, the said Vijcor Wahoojee, to recover possession of the said two idols of Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shree Shamlaljee, and laying his claim at Rs. 99,999 for damages. A copy of the translations of the certified true copies of the said plaint and the endorsement of the orders made thereon by the Zilla Court is, as I am informed and believe, hereunto annexed.

12. I am informed and believe that the Principal Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad on or about the 15th day of January 1862 returned the plaint to the plaintiff under section 34 of the Code of Civil Procedure for not giving security for defendant's costs.

13. I am informed and believe that the plaintiff again presended the same plaint to the then Principal Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad, who about the 13th day of February 1862 rejected the same under section 27 of the Code of Civil Procedure, on the grounds that the same was not properly declared, and further that Anitha Vusta, the constituted attorney of the plaintiff, who had then verified the said plaint, had stated, when examined, that he did not know or understand the meaning or importance of declaring or verifying a plaint.

14. That I am informed, and verily believe, that the plaintiff subsequently about the 13th day of March 1862 appealed to the Zilla Judge against the said order of rejection of the said plaint by the Principal Sudder Ameen, but that such order was on or about the 18th day of March 1862 confirmed by the said Zilla Judge.

15. That I humbly submit to this honourable Court that, according to the plaintiff's own showing in the said plaint, the causes of action in respect of his right to possession and worship of the said two idols accrued on the death of the said Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, or at all events, and at the latest in 1852-53, when the plaintiff was by his own admission turned out by the defendant and the said Vijcoor Wahoojee from the temple in which the said two idols were placed, and prevented from worshipping the same, and that, therefore, plaintiff's claim in this suit to the possession of the said two idols is barred by the Statue of Limitation of Suits.

16. I say that the said two idols are not immovable, but moveable property, and that the same are not in any way attached or fixed to the house, land, or temples, in which they are deposited, but can always be moved, and have from time to time been removed by the owners thereof according to circumstances or convenience, and I am informed and believe that the image of Shree Shamlaljee was originally placed in a house situate in Raja Mehta's Pole and was from this removed to the present house situated in Dosee Wadas Pole, and that the said idols of Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shree Shamlaljee were once removed about 1861 by the defendant and Shree Vijcor Wahoojee, widow, from their present temple or mundir, situated in the town of Ahmedabad, to Acharjee's Bethuck, or seat, situated out of the town of Ahmedabad, and kept there for one month.

17. That after the death of Shree Vijcor Wahoojee, widow, the plaintiff again applied to the Zillah Judge at Ahmedabad for a certificate of heirship under Regulation VIII. of 1827 to the estate and effects of the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Maharaj, deceased, as well as to the estate and effects left by his widow, the said Shree Vijcor Wahoojee, deceased. The Zillah Judge, Mr. F. D. Melvill, as I am informed and believe, about the 27th of October 1870 made an order suspending the proceedings, and directed the plaintiff to prosecute his claim by a regular suit in the civil court.

18. I further say that the object of the plaintiff in bringing this suit in this honourable Court was, as I am informed and believe, not only to deprive the Government of the proper fees and stamps that would be payable if the same had been filed in the Mofussil Courts, but more particularly to annoy and harass the defendant. I therefore submit that, inasmuch as by far the greatest portion of the property, and in fact the whole (except one house of the value of about Rs. 20,000) which is the subject matter of this suit, is situated out of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of this honourable Court, but within the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court at Ahmedabad, and as also all the proceedings have hitherto been taken by the plaintiff at Ahmedabad, and further as both the plaintiff's, as well as the defendant's, witnesses necessary in the suit reside at Ahmedabad, this honourable Court will withdraw the leave granted to the plaintiff to file this suit in this Court under section 12 of the Letters Patent, and direct the plaintiff to file his suit in the Zillah Court at Ahmedabad.

19. That the plaintiff, as I am advised and verily believe, is not entitled to any relief in this suit inasmuch as he is not the nearest kinsman, or next heir of the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, deceased, as alleged by the plaintiff in his said plaint, because his adopted son, the abovenamed defendant, and his niece, Shree Chotabeteejee, the daughter of the pre-deceased brother of the said Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, are still living, and are therefore nearer relatives to him than the plaintiff.

20. That I am advised, and verily believe, that on the death of the said Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, without male issue, his widow Vijcoor Wahoojee, according to the usages and customs prevailing amongst the Gosawee Maharajs, became absolutely entitled, not to the moveable property alone, but also to the immoveable property left by her said deceased husband.

21. That I am also informed and believe that it is the invariable usage and custom of the widows of Gosawee Maharajs, on the death of their husband without male issue, to adopt any adult male Maharaj of the same caste by placing or installing him on the gaddee, or seat, of the deceased.

22. That I am informed, and verily believe, that the two idols of Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shree Shamlaljee respectively are not the family property of the plaintiff, as alleged in the second para. of the affidavit of the said Anitha Vusta, and I am further informed, and verily believe, that it is not true, as alleged in the second para. of the affidavit, that the right to the possession and custody of the two idols of Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shree Shamlaljee, and the right to celebrate worship before them cannot, according to the usages of the Gosawee Maharajs caste, be given away to, or exercised by, any person of a family other than that of the ancestors of the plaintiff or the deceased, Vrijbhoocunjee Raghunathjee, as long as there shall be any individual thereof living; but on the contrary I am informed, and verily believe, and I say that there were and have been several instances or precedents in which the widows of the deceased Gosawee Maharajs, without made issue, have placed some adult Maharajs of the same caste on the gaddee of the deceased, notwithstanding the existence of very near relatives, and that such adopted Maharajas have always acquired and have always been acknowledged to have acquired, the exclusive right to the possession and worship of the idol or idols, and to the property, whether moveable or immoveable attached to such idol or idols, and left by the deceased. And in confirmation and illustration of my aforesaid statement, I crave leave to mention the following instances. [Gives six instances.]

23. I further say, and I am informed and believe, that it is not true, as alleged in the fifth paragraph of the affidavit of the said Anitha Vusta, that the defendant induced the said Vijcor Wahoojee to consent to a scheme for ousting the plaintiff of his rights of succession and inheritance, and I say that such statement is made by the said Anitha Vusta without the least foundation in fact, and soley for the purpose of prejudicing the defendant's case.

24. That I deny it to be true, that since the deceased of the said widow Vijcor Wahoojee, the defendant has been, or is still, wasting or disposing away the properties, either moveable or immoveable, belonging to the estate of Shree Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghonathjee Maharaj, with intent to defeat the rights of the plaintiff in this suit, or otherwise as in the seventh paragraph of the affidavit of Anitha Vusta falsely pretended.

25. That I deny that the house alleged to be situated in Sakdee Seree, Ahmedabad and the field in Ahmedabad, Survey No. 57 respectively, mentioned as the first and second items in the list of immoveable property annexed to the said affidavit of the said Anitha Vusta, were sold by the defendant, but on the contrary I say that there neither was, nor is, any such house in Sakdee Seree belonging to the estate of Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, but that there was in Ghaches Pole, in Ahmedabad, which together with the field after the death of Vijoor Vahoojee, and about two years before the filing of this suit, were given in charity by the defendant to the Brahmins, Mookhwas or worshippers, named respectively Ranchorjee Juggonath and Ambaram Mayaram, of the two idols of Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shri Shamlaljee in commemoration of the said Shree Vijcor Vahoojee's death, and not otherwise. I further say that the said house, situated in Ghachees Pole, at Ahmedabad, belonged to defendant absolutely in his own right, the same having been given to him as a Maharaj by way of a religious gift by one of his followers, and that the same did not form part of the estate left by the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Maharaj, deceased. But I admit that the defendant did sell the house formerly used as the mundir, or temple of the idol of Shree Shamlaljee, referred to as the third item in the list of the immoveable property annexed to the said affidavit of the said Anitha Vusta, as the same was very old and in a ruinous state and produced no rent. I also admit that the defendant has sold the house referred to as the fourth item in the said list of immoveable property, as the same was old and in a ruinous state; but I say that the said last-mentioned house belonged absolutely to the defendant in his own right, and the same having been given to him as a gift in charity by one of his followers or devotees, and that the same formed no part of the estate left by the said Shree Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj.

26. I admit that the defendant sold or disposed of the moveable property mentioned in the list of moveable property annexed to the affidavit of Anitha Vusta, but I say that he sold the same long prior to the filing of this suit, as the same were old and not required for the use of the said two idols of Shree Nutwarlaljee and Shree Shamlaljee and that the defendant has kept accounts of the proceeds of the immoveable and moveable property sold by him, and I further say that the said moveable property did not form any portion of the estate left by the said Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, deceased.

27. I say it is wholly untrue that the said defendant has been day by day some months since, or is at present wasting, or has at any time been disposing of the moveable property belonging to the estate of the said Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghunathjee, by selling the same to bidders at a daily pretended auction held by him every morning, or otherwise in a room opened by him in his mundir for that purpose, or in any other place, and appropriating unto himself the proceeds thereof as falsely pretended in the eighth paragraph of the said affidavit of Anitha Vusta.

28. I say that every one of the statements made in the ninth paragraph of the affidavit of Anitha Vusta as to the defendant's intention of converting the remaining portions or some of the remaining portions of the estate of Vrijbhoocunjee *alias* Chotajee Raghunathjee (other than the said two idols) by such acts of waste and appropriation as in the said affidavit pretended, and of removing the said proceeds or so much thereof as shall not have been squandered, and the said idols also along with himself to the territories of some independent native State or elsewhere beyond the jurisdiction of this honourable Court, is wholly and utterly false, and without the least foundation in fact. I further say that all the apprehensions of Anitha Vusta, as pretended by him in the ninth and tenth paragraphs of his said affidavit, are also wholly and entirely false, and without the smallest foundation in fact, and that such statements and apprehensions are falsely and maliciously made and mentioned by him in his affidavit for the purpose of annoying the defendant and prejudicing his case before this honourable Court.

29. I say that the annual income or revenue of the said two idols is not Rs. 1,50,000, as stated in paragraph 11 of the said affidavit of the said Anitha Vusta, but the same amounts to about Rs. 40,000, including the value of goods and articles received as religious gifts from the followers and devotees, whilst the annual expenditure in connexion with the worship of the said two idols is also very great, amounting to several thousands of rupees.

30. I say that if this honourable Court should grant an injunction as prayed for by the plaintiff against the abovenamed defendant, and appoint a receiver, it would greatly, if not entirely, mar the worship of the said two idols, and that the greater portion of the revenue attached to the same would be lost, and the sanctity and divine efficacy of the said two idols would, in the opinion of the worshippers and devotees thereof, be greatly diminished, and thus cause an irreparable loss and damage to the owners thereof, and at the same time hurt and wound the feelings of the devotees and followers to a very great extent.

31. That for the purpose of avoiding the last-mentioned consequence, the defendant is even willing and hereby offers to give an undertaking to this honourable Court, if that should be considered necessary, not to remove the said two idols out of Ahmedabad, or to part with any of the immoveable property left by the said Vrijbhoocunjee Raghunathjee Maharaj, deceased, till the final hearing and disposal of this suit.

32. And I lastly say that it is a general custom and practice amongst the Gosawee Maharajs to sell and dispose of such portion of the goods and articles received in gift as would not be required for the purposes of worship of the idols, and to apply the proceeds in defraying the expenses of the worship of such idols, and buying the necessary articles required for the same, and that the defendant has hitherto followed that course, and kept correct and proper accounts of the same.

JUDGMENT.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, in giving judgment, said this was a motion for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction order. The rule *nisi* was granted by his Lordship on the 3rd July last, returnable in four days. That time was extended by him until the 11th instant. Cause was shown on that day by the learned Advocate General, and the hearing having occupied the whole of that day and the following, his Lordship took time to consider his judgment. Having considered the affidavits against the rule, which were ten in number, and those filed in reply, which were fourteen, and having considered the arguments, his Lordship was fully prepared now to dispose of the motion. The suit was a very peculiar one, instituted by a Maharaj of the Wallabhacharyan sect, a resident of Kota, in Malwa, Rajpootana, against defendant, also a Maharaj of the Wallabhacharyan sect; and asked various reliefs. That he may be declared the heir of Vrijbhoocunjee Maharaj, entitled to his immoveable and moveable property, so far as the same was not disposed of by his widow in her lifetime, and also to the possession and worship of the family idols of Nutwarlaljee and Shamlaljee and the revenues thereto attached; and that the plaintiff may be declared the heir. The plaint further prays that it may be declared that defendant is not the adopted son of either the Maharaj or his widow; that a certain deed of adoption may be set aside and cancelled; and after charging defendant with certain acts of wasting the estate, with reference to the profits accruing from the worship of the idols, which plaintiff estimates at Rs. 1,50,000 a year, and the defendant at only Rs. 40,000 a year, the plaint prays that defendant may be restrained from wasting the funds, and that accounts may be taken. Now, the facts of the case, which it was impossible to state in a few words, and which it was necessary for his Lordship to refer to, were shortly these. It appeared that this Chotajee Maharaj died on the 9th December 1847, leaving behind him his widow Vijcoor Wahoojee, since deceased; his neice Chotabeteejee, the daughter of his pre-deceased brother Gopinathjee; and the defendant, the grandson of his deceased sister Kamala beteejee. The widow entered into possession of the moveables and immoveables of his estate, and enjoyed the revenue until her death in June 1869, including the revenue of the two idols of Shamlaljee, which was said to be twelve inches by one, and the other, Nutwarlaljee, three inches by one, which, though smaller, was said to be the more repated and more valuable. The latter appears to have been brought to Ahmedabad by some ancestor of Chotajee, who there enjoyed the revenue. The defendant was the grandson of Chotajee's deceased sister, Kamalabeteejee. It was for the plaintiff to prove that he had a reasonable ground for the application as to having a claim or as to the property being in some danger. He, a distant relative, said he was the proper heir, but he annexed no document to his plaint, except a copy of the will and deed of heirship under which the defendant claimed. He concealed the existence of a much nearer female claimant, Chotabeteejee, who was said to be seventy-five years of age. It might be—but his Lordship gave no opinion—that succession among these people was governed by Dewcoverbaee's case (1 Bombay H. C. Reports, p. 130); and it might be that the right of this female was prior to that of the plaintiff. It appeared therefore, to say the least, that the plaintiff's title was by no means perfectly clear. That would be for the Court to determine at the hearing of the suit; and nothing that his Lordship said was meant to prejudge the rights of either party. In commenting upon the mass of conflicting evidence before him, it was impossible, said his Lordship, to help making some remark upon the relative rights of one claimant or the other. This was not the first time that the plaintiff had brought the matter before the courts. Chotajee died in December 1847. About a year and a half afterwards, his widow went on a pilgrimage to Shrijidwar, Gocul, Muthoora, Benares, and other shrines, and during her travels fell in with the defendant in the suit. It did not appear exactly when she returned to Ahmedabad; but in 1852 she and the defendant were living in the same house in the city. Then plaintiff was found attempting to get into his possession the idol of Nutwarlaljee in 1852; and the Court had it, upon his own admission, that after he performed worship of the idol for four months, he was turned out by the defendant and the widow of Chotajee. On the 24th May 1852 a deed of heirship and adoption was executed by the widow in defendant's favour; and the plaintiff tried to impeach it by saying that defendant had gained her over to his purposes by the spiritual influence he exercised over her, and that they entered into a scheme for ousting him of his rights. There was some doubt of the deed of heirship having been brought to the knowledge of the plaintiff at that time. Being defeated in getting possession of the gaddee, he took proceedings in the Ahmedabad Court, and on the 25th October 1853 he applied for a certificate of heirship to the late Alexander Kinloch Forbes. That application was refused in 1854, and he was told to file a regular suit. He did not do so; and matters remained much as they were. He took no steps whatever for seven years; and it was not until 1861 that, in pursuance of the direction of the Zillah Judge made in 1854, he presented a plaint for the restoration of the smaller idol, and said nothing whatever of the larger one. Under section 34 of the Civil Procedure Code, the plaint was rejected for want of security of the defendant's costs. In 1862 he presented another plaint to the Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, which also was rejected. It was not clear to his Lordship's mind why the plaint was rejected a second time. It is said it was not verified in the usual way, as plaintiff's agent did not understand the meaning of a Sanscrit word. His Lordship did not know what the explanation meant. Sanscrit was not the language of those courts; and yet it is said the want of verification was owing to the agent's ignorance of the meaning of a Sanscrit word. In March 1862, plaintiff appealed to the Zillah Judge against the order of the Principal Sudder Ameen; and the Zillah Judge confirmed the order. It was curious, his Lordship remarked, that in the plaint he (plaintiff) omitted all mention of his claim to the larger of these idols. Whether it was owing to the blundering incapacity of his pleader in the Zillah Court his Lordship did not know. He could not understand, however, why plaintiff should then have waived all claim to the larger of the idols. The omission was very important and remained quite unexplained, and was, in his Lordship's opinion, irreconcileable with his present claim. However, there was the fact that, after waiting for seven years, he presented a plaint against defendant in 1861, and it was rejected. He was advised that his claim should not be preferred, he says, until the death of the Maharaj's widow. Vijcor Wahoojee died on the 4th June 1869; and on the 24th October 1870 he applied to the Zillah Judge for a certificate of heirship to the estate of Chotajee and Vijcor Wahoojee; and the result was that Mr. F. D. Melvill, the Judge of Ahmedabad, suspended the proceedings, and directed plaintiff to bring a regular suit. No such suit did he bring; and although that order was made in October 1870, he took no steps whatever untill he filed his plaint in the present suit on the 24th April 1871. Now, his Lordship would direct attention to a circumstance which was noteworthy, that he did not, as would be done in cases of waste, apply for any relief by way of an injunction order or the appointment of a reciever until two months after the filing of his plaint. He wasted more than two months after the plaint was filed, and it was not until the 3rd July 1871 that he applied for an injunction against the defendant, grounding the application solely on the affidavit of Anitha Vusta, who was his agent in the Ahmedabad suits, and through whom he had presented his plaint in this court. Anitha Vusta's affidavit was short, but it stated a little more than what was stated in the plaint. [Reads portions of the affidavit.] Upon that affidavit and the plaint in the case, the Court had no choice but to grant the rule which it issued on the 3rd July 1871. The affidavits in answer to this, made on behalf of the defendant, were ten in number, and appeared to present a much more probable state of things than the other affidavit did. The first was the affidavit of Bhailal Nundlal, the defendant's agent, who went very fully into these matters, and referred to things omitted in the affidavit of the plaintiff's agent. He states a custom among widows of Wallabhacharya Maharajs, without male issue, of placing some adult Maharajs of the same sect on the gaddee of the deceased, notwithstanding the existence of very near relatives, who inherit all the property of the deceased persons and perform the worship of the idols in their possession. He gives six instances of such custom and adoption: one of which occurred in the North-West Provinces, and is at present the subject of an appeal to the Privy Council. At all events there were these six instances quoted in which adoption by widows was upheld. The affidavit denies waste and intention to remove either of the idols from British territory. It would appear that by the removal of the idols from Ahmedabad, the large income would be withdrawn and gone; and, in the opinion of the worshippers, the sanctity of the idols would suffer by the removal, as it would were a person less holy than a Maharaj appointed to be receiver in the case. The defendant, therefore, offered an undertaking not to remove the idols out of Ahmedabad, or to part with any of the immoveable property till the disposal of this suit. Then there was the affidavit of Mooghutram Dulsookram, who denied waste and intention to remove the idols, and denied that defendant held any auctions for the sale of property. It was denied that the property left by Vijcor Wahoojee was sold. On looking at the list of moveable property alleged by plaintiff's agent to be sold, it appears that it consisted of two frame-work miniature bungalows of sandal-wood, a cradle of sandal-wood, and a brass chain, four small insignificant articles, the aggregate value of which is Rs. 50, and no more. If after two months spent in getting up evidence of waste, the plaintiff could only pledge his oath to the insignificant articles which he specifically pointed out, it could not be a case calling for the interference of the Court. Another affidavit was that made by Purshotum Girdhur, the man in charge of the house in Bombay, which alone gave power to this Court to hear the suit, and the annual income of which is said to be Rs. 2,800. Next came the joint-affidavit of the three jewellers, who were in the habit of doing business with Chotajee. That might explain how the jewellers, although Jains, came to be present, as they said they were, at the temples of the idols. We know with what excessive fondness the natives decorate their persons with jewels; and these idols were also profusely decked with jewels. It was distinctly stated at page 101 of the "History of the Maharajs," that these were images of Krishna, and that they were covered with jewels which were of the value of several lakhs of rupees; and in another place, that these idols were so decked with embellishments that the votaries could see only the embellishments, and not the idols themselves [Reads the passages.] There were other affidavits to which his Lordship referred, showing that the defendant had been recognised at Ahmedabad as the descendent of Chotajee Maharaj, and that he had no intention whatever to remove the idols from that place. The long and short of these ten affidavits was, that the defendant acted jointly with Chotajee's widow as Maharaj during her lifetime; that she executed a deed of adoption and heirship in May 1852, by which, after her death, he was to be the Maharaj; that there was no waste; that the defendant had been recognised by Goverment officials and others as her rightful successor; that he had always been in possession; and that the plaintiff had unsuccessfully sued elsewhere. On the other hand, there were fourteen affidavits in reply, filed on behalf of the plaintiff. The majority of them were mere repetitions of what Anitha Vusta said in his affidavit of the 3rd July 1871, with slight amplifications. It was not necessary, said his Lordship, that he should go through them. The first was the affidavit of Anitha Vusta, the planintff's agent. In the 13th para he gives a new character to these images of which the Court had not heard before. He says that "lands, fields, houses, and other immoveable properties are settled upon the said idols, and consequently I humbly submit that the said idols savour of the realty, and at all events are not moveable property as is contended for in para. 16 of the said affidavit of Bhailal Nundlal." He forgot, however, that in his first affidavit he said—"Both the said idols are easily portable—that called Nutwarlaljee which is, in the said sect, the most reputed and valued of the two for sanctity and divine power, being only of the height of three inches and of the breadth of an inch," &c. Then there were two affidavits which excited the utmost suspicion, made by Chotabeteejee and Jumnabaee, who were "purda" ladies, and were not seen outside in the world. The former is seventy-five years of age, and the Court is asked to believe that she came to Bombay and made an affidavit in favour of the plaintiff. His Lordship did not believe it. There was no evidence to show who came with her. That somebody was brought to the Court and made a scratch from behind a screen, unseen even by the interpreter, was possible. But what satisfactory evidence was there to show that it was the lady Chotabeteejee, who put out the hand? The only identification purported to be made by somebody of whom nothing was known—Jumnabee, whose name and sex, when her affidavit was engrossed, appeared to be unknown. An affidavit by Mr. Shapoorjee or Mr. Thakoredas, or Anitha Vusta, that it was the lady Chotabeteejee, might have made it something which the Court could have acted upon; but how could the court act upon the vaguest particulars now given? The statements were too vague to deserve credit for a moment. These affidavits roused a strong suspicion in his Lordship's mind as to the falsity of the plaintiff's claim, to support which it was thought necessary to put up a woman who was suppositiious. After commenting upon some of the other affidavits, his Lordship came to two made by Purshotum Motee and Girdhur Vundravon, which were filed on the 8th instant, and brought perfectly new charges as to the melting of silver and gold pots into bullion If these affidavits were true, why were they not filed before? They appeared to his Lordship not only suspicious, but they did not carry the probabilities of the case any further. His Lordship did not see why some of them, if true, should not have been made in support of the original application of the 3rd July last. These affidavits for the plaintiff were not at all equal to those filed for the defendant. The charges of waste had entirely broken down. His Lordship considered that the suit should have been brought in Ahmedabad, where all the witnesses and the property were. The ground for the application was that there was danger to the immoveables. His Lordship could not see the slightest danger to the property in Ahmedabad or elsewhere. Then as to the idols. What had been the conduct of the plaintiff? So far back as 1852 he began to nibble at the gaddee, and was turned out after four months' usurpation of it. He filed a plaint against defendant, which was twice rejected. Defendant knew for years that the plaintiff had been asserting his rights to the idols, and if he had any intention or wish to remove them, he might have done so years and years ago. His Lordship did not think it was likely he would do so. First, because by removing them, he would lose the income which he estimated at Rs. 40,000 a year, and which plaintiff estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 a year. It was not likely that, if they were removed, the votaries would follow them. Defendant seemed to have established a reputation in Ahmedabad, and it would be against his interest to remove the idols, or either of them, from a place where they had been worshipped so many years. Another reason was that people, enjoying the protection of the British Raj, do not as a rule migrate into native States, where the security of life and property is decidedly less than in the former. [Refers to the papers on the subject of the comparative merits of British and native administration in India, and the minutes of Sir Richard Temple and Mr. T. C. Hope, the present Collector of Surat, by which his Lordship was particularly struck.] It would appear, his Lorship proceeded to remark, that this charge of waste had been progressively amplified. It commenced with the death of Vijcor Wahoojee in June 1869, and had been increasing in proportions. These general charges in the plaint, one would expect, would be justified or verified when the matters were sworn to on affidavit; but there appeared to be no ground, or anything tangible, to support those charges They rang the changes on the mock auction sales, but nothing important was proved. There must be a *prima facie* case made out to justify such an order as was applied for. (Kerr on Injunctions, pp. 230—239.) His Lordship did not think, however, that the plaintiff had entitled himself to the intervention of the Court. Het therefore discharged the rule with costs, including those of the order in August for postponing the argument of the rule. As Rs. 2,000 had been deposited by plaintiff in Court, it was directed that the costs, when taxed, should be paid by the plaintiff; failing which, that they be paid out of that deposit. His Lordship had some doubt as to whether he ought not to order the deposit to be then recouped by the plaintiff.

Mr. Budroodin—We shall apply in Chambers on the subject; and we shall also ask for the expenses of witnesses who came down from Ahmedabad.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Your client is a rich man. However, you can mention the subject in Chambers. Plaintiff may probably regret having brought his suit here; because if I try the case, I shall certainly require his presence to explain several matters in it.

Mr. Budroodin—Under section 96, I ask that your Lordship will award a compensation to the defendant for the issuing of this rule. His loss at least amounted to Rs. 1,000 for the month's arrears of the votaries' moneys.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Why should they not now pay up if they are proper votaries? They ought to do so. No; I cannot grant that application.

MURDER AT BROACH.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge of Surat, Kala Kulla, Girdhur Kulla, Kulyan Uka, and Poonja Uka, were charged with the murder of one Moolji Bapu. The Session Judge recorded his finding as follows:—

Accused are charged with the murder of Moolji Bapu, near Dabha, and claim to be tried.

The principal evidence in the case is that of the accomplice Ramdas, who was granted a pardon by the magistrate. His story is that overtures had before been made to him by another man, not before the Court, to compass the death of this Moolji; and that finally it was agreed that he, Ramdas, should decoy Moolji to go from Dabha to Uber, about two miles off, and the other man should send assassins to kill him on the road. He accordingly invited Moolji next day to go to Uber, where he would get some money he owed Moolji, paid to him by a creditor of his (Ramdas). Moolji agreed, and the two started. As they left Dabha, Kala, accused 1, detained Ramdas (Moolji going on ahead) to tell him to return late, and pass by a certain field. They accordingly returned about dusk by the road arranged on: when, at the abovementioned field, the four accused, and a fifth man not before the Court, sprang out from behind a bush. Kala (accused 1) struck Moolji on the back of the neck with a sword, and when he turned, accused 3, Kulyan, hit him on the forehead with an axe: he then called to Ramdas for help, and the latter, by his own account, moved with compunction, tried to interpose; but Girdhur, accused 2, pushed him away, and he, Kulyan, and Poonja, accused 4, also attacked and struck Moolji, Kala, accused 1, completing the bloody work by hewing the victim's head clean off. Ramdas, after some demur, the assassins fearing lest he should peach, was allowed to go, and went to Uber. His coat, dhoti, and pugri, were spotted with blood in the scuffle, and the accused took away the coat lest it should rouse suspicion Ramdas was arrested next morning as the last person seen in company with Moolji.

The accused's vakeel raises an objection to the admissibility of this evidence, pointing out that Ramdas says that Jehangirsha, the fouzdar, offered to get a pardon for him, and in consequence of this he made disclosures; that the fouzdar was wrong in so doing—section 146, Criminal Procedure Code—and evidence so obtained should not be admitted at all—Dharma Dutt Ojha, 8 Weekly Reporter, 13. I do not find, however, that the objection applies to this evidence. First, section 146, Criminal Procedure Code, refers to the use against the accused of disclosures improperly obtained from *himself*; secondly, although the fouzdar may have said to Ramdas, "If you will make a clean breast of it, I will *recommend* the magistrate to admit you as Queen's evidence," still the evidence was given after pardon tendered by the magistrate, and not by the fouzdar. Had the magistrate declined to offer a pardon to Ramdas, any statements he made before might have been inadmissible against himself; but the evidence he gave after pardon tendered is admissible against the present accused; what the Court has to do is to receive it with caution, and carefully to consider how far it is credible. Accused's vakeel farther contends, quoting from Best on Evidence, page 233, that the most minute accuracy must be required in such evidence, and if there be any error made, insomuch as, *e. g.*, the colour of a horse, the whole must be rejected as untrustworthy. This is obviously going much too far; and in this country such accuracy is so unheard-of, that if it were found to exist it would arouse suspicion that the whole story had been got up. In examining such evidence, and in estimating the force of any discrepancies in it, the Court here has to bear in mind (*a*) the great proneness of witnesses in India to *improve* on a story which may be true in the main on telling it a second time, and in the case of an approver, especially, his anxiety to make his story as complete as possible, for his own safety; (*b*) the uneasiness, especially under cross-examination of such a witness, who knows he is looked on with suspicion; (*c*) his natural tendency, even after pardon granted, to extenuate his own share in the crime; (*d*) the habitual looseness of thought and expression of all uneducated witnesses. On comparing the present statement of Ramdas with that made before the magistrate, I find some discrepancies on minor points; *e. g.*, the alleged presence of Kalyan, accused 3, when the former solicitation to abet Moolji's murder was made, and the oath of secrecy "by the cow," &c.; but looking at the whole of it, it decidedly gives me the impression of being in the main a true account of what happened, although I think it very likely that Ramdas himself took a more active part in the matter than he chooses to admit.

Accused's vakeel correctly draws the Court's attention to the necessity of corroboration of the evidence of an accomplice, quoting Reg. v. Imaum and others, Bom. High Court III, 57.c.c. In this case the practice as to requiring such corroboration was very clearly stated by the late Chief Justice. The Court therefore proceeds to consider how far Ramdas's evidence is corroborated with respect to each of the accused. As to Kala, accused 1, and Girdhur, accused 2, Bechar Bhuga (2) says that on the evening of the alleged murder, as he was washing in a tank near Dabha, these two accused came towards the tank. A third man whom he did not recognize turned off at some distance; the two men came near him, and he noticed that their clothes were splashed with blood, which they accounted for by saying they had been pig-hunting. This witness was a rather stupid-looking man, but his evidence was given in a decidedly truthful manner. Accused's vakeel observes that where the men are said to have been seen there was no direct road to Dabha; but, first, the men if guilty would very likely go by a circuitous road, and secondly, it is probable that they might go to the tank for the purpose of washing the blood from their clothes. Kalidas Raiji (4) also deposes to having overheard a conversation about the intended murder (the same as mentioned by Ramdas), at which Ramdas, Kala, accused 1, and another man were present, but this witness's manner was not at all satisfactory, and I suspect this evidence, nor do I trust the identification of a shoe belonging to accused 2, Girdhur, or said to be his, by Jiva Gale (8), there being no particular mark to recognize it by. I consider the charge proved against Kala and Girdhur, accused 1 and 2, by (1) the direct evidence of Ramdas; (2) that of Bechur Bhuga; (3) stains on their clothes found to be of blood by the Chemical Examiner (6) . . . (4) in the case of No. 1, his having ascribed the stains to pig's blood, in answering Bechur, while before the magistrate he said they were from catechu, which he had kept in his mouth. As to Kalyan, accused 3, he is a Wurtunia, and some blood was found on his official sword. But I observe that Ramdas says he did not use a sword, but an axe in the attack; also that (although this might have been only to disarm suspicion) he proceeded to the spot where the body of Moolji was found on information being given. He endeavours to prove an alibi, but it is not clearly made out. (Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21.) No blood-spots were found on his clothes. No. 4, Poonja, was arrested at Pilodra, a few miles from Uber. Some blood-spots on his clothes are the only corroboratory evidence against him. I am strongly disposed to believe that all the four accused were really the murderers of Moolji, but in the case of Nos. 3 and 4 I think there is hardly enough corroboration of Ramdas's evidence to render it safe to convict of a capital offence. The present crime is a most deliberate and brutal murder, planned apparently beforehand by the enemies of the unfortunate man Moolji, and committed in a district already infamous for crimes of violence. I see no reason to distinguish between the guilt of accused 1 and 2, who were equally active in the affair, and consider that capital punishment is imperatively called for in both their cases. The Court, differing from the assessors, finds that Kala Kulla and Girdhur Kulla are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, murder, &c., and directs that they be hanged by the neck till they be dead, this sentence being subject to confirmation by the High Court, and to be carried out, if confirmed, at Dabha. And the Court finds, agreeing with the assessors, that Kulyan Uka and Poonja Uka are not guilty of the said offence, and directs that they be discharged.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE POONA CRICKET WEEK commenced on the 1st inst. with the match Bombay vs. Poona. The former accomplished an innings for 95, and the latter made 33 for 3 wickets, when the rain came down in such torrents that play was stopped for the day. Next day Poona finished their innings, frequently interrupted by rain, for 159. It being now 6 P.M., the match was declared drawn. Captain Codrington played a good innings for 58. Further particulars may be obtained from the score.

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.

Captain Waudby, ct Hardtman, b Edwards	0
Mr. C. A. Cameron, ct Anderson, b Adams	27
Captain Thornhill, R. A., ct Edwards, b Adams	16
Mr. Acworth, st Malcolmson, b Adams	6
Mr. Byrne, b Trueman	0
Mr. Moore, not out	6
Mr. Baker, b Edwards	9
Mr. Johnson, R.A., ct Forde, b Trueman	4
Mr. Tennent, c b w b Trueman	4
Mr. Tower, c b w b Edwards	6
Mr. Hart, b Trueman	0
Byes	4
Leg Byes	4
Wides	9
Total	95

POONA.

Mr. Anderson, 83rd, ct Waudby, b Byrne	28
Captain Bell, 56th, ct ,, b ,,	0
Mr. C. F. Fuller, R. E., run out	1
Mr. Forde, 55th, ct Byrne, b Johnson	6
Major Malcolmson, ct Baker, b Waudby	16
Captain Coddington, b Johnson	58
Colonel Edwardes, ct Sub, b Waudby	2
Captain Trueman, ct Johnson, b Waudby	3
Mr. Capel, 56th, ct Moore, b Waudby	12
Mr. Hardtman, 83rd, ct Baker, b Tower	13
Mr. Adams, not out	0
Byes	4
Leg Byes	3
Wides	11
No balls	2
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY.

	overs.	runs.	maidens.	wickets.	wides.
Colonel Edwardes	18	35	6	3	2
Captain Trueman	27·2	24	12	4	7
Mr. Adams	9	19	2	3	0
Mr. Fuller, R.E.	1	0	1	0	0

POONA.

	overs.	runs.	maidens.	wickets.	wides.
Mr. Johnson, R. A.	18·1	42	3	2	0
Mr. Byrne	11	26	2	2	0
Captain Waudby	18	42	4	4	3
Mr. Acworth	7	10	3	0	1
Mr. Cameron	4	2	2	0	7
Mr. Tower	3	7	0	1	0

Then followed on the 4th September North vs. South.

The North having won the toss, decided to take the initiative. No comment need be made as the scores were all small, owing to the deadness of the ground. In the second innings of the North Mr. Pottinger played a fine innings of 60.

South won by 6 wickets. Following is the score:—

NORTH.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Mr. C. A. Cameron, b Edwards	4	b Edwards	0
Mr. Pottinger, b Singleton	16	ct Starkey	60
Mr. Pritchard, b Edwards	14	ct & b Singleton	0
Mr. Baker, b Singleton	8	b Edwards	7
Captain Waudby, b Edwards	1	b Singleton	0
Mr. Cookson, b Singleton	3	b Singleton	10
Mr. Johnson, R A, b Edwards	6	b Singleton	3
Major Fellowes, b Edwards	4	l b w b Edwards	1
Mr. H. Cameron, run out	9	ct Malcolmson, b Edwards	0
Captain Hancock, not out	1	b Trueman	3
Mr. Dalzell St. Malcolmson, b Edwards	0	not out	5
Leg Byes	4	Byes	8
		Leg byes	2
		Wides	9
		Total	70
			103

SOUTH.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Mr. Anderson, 83rd, b Johnson	0	b Johnson	4
Mr. Fuller, R. E., c and b Johnson	13	ct Fellows, b Johnson	10
Major Malcolmson, ct Hancock, b Waudby	0	not out	27
Mr. Forde, 56th, c and b Johnson	22	ct Baker, b Pottinger	21
Capt. Starkey, 3rd Hussars, b Johnson	0		
Capt. Coddington, not out	24	b Waudby	0
Colonel Edwardes, b Waudby	3	not out	9
Captain Trueman, b Johnson	16		
Captain Bell, 56th, l b w b Waudby	6		
Captain Singleton, 28th, ct Pottinger, b Johnson	1		
Mr. Adams, b Johnson	0		
Byes	2	Byes	4
Leg Byes	2	Leg Byes	8
		Wides	1
		No ball	1
Total	89	Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTH.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.	wides.
1st Innings.					
Colonel Edwardes	22·2	10	31	6	0
Captain Singleton	22	5	35	3	0
2nd Innings.					
Colonel Edwardes	21	6	28	4	3
Captain Singleton	24	2	48	5	6
Mr. Adams	6	2	8	0	0
Captain Trueman	3	1	5	1	0

SOUTH.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.	wides.
1st Innings.					
Mr. Johnson, R. A.	18	5	45	7	0
Captain Waudby	17	4	40	3	0
2nd Innings.					
Mr. Johnson	16·3	4	31	2	0
Captain Waudby	9	1	21	1	1
Mr. Pottinger	7	0	19	1	0

The third and last match, viz., the return to the above, was commenced immediately after the completion of the last. It was as remarkable for the large scores as the others had been for small ones. This was in great measure due to the livelier state of the ground, and also that the batsmen had got the measure of their opponents' bowling. The North having again won the toss decided on taking the initiative, and sent in Catain Hancock and Mr. Cameron to the bowling of Colonel Edward's and Captain Singleton. At 40 Captain Trueman took up the bowling at Singleton's end, and in his second over took Cameron's wicket, 1 for 44. On Mr. Cookson going in, the batting decidedly got the mastery of the bowling, change was tried without effect, until at last with the score at 124 Captain Hancock was unfortunately run out for a steady innings of 49; as also was his coadjutor Mr. Cookson at 132 for a hard hard hit 48. The wickets fell rather more quickly after this, the innings closing at 12-45 on the 6th for 261. The South, nothing daunted, sent in Captains Bell and Singleton; at tiffin time the score stood at 24 with no wicket down, after tiffin the score rose steadily to 44, when a misunderstanding arising between the batsmen Captain Singleton was run out, one for 44. The next batsman, Major Malcolmson, soon set to work, and the score took rapid strides. At 188 Captain Bell was bowled for a first rate innings of 92, Soon after Major Malcolmson was splendidly caught at point for 73, obtained without a chance. Lt. Forde, 56th, the next man, was caught off, the last ball bowled that day.

6th. Play was resumed at 10-30 sharp. The wickets fell faster. Thus 5 for 235, 6 for 236, 7 for 246, 8 for 260. Captain Trueman knocked up 23 in his well known style, 9th wicket falling for 301 and the 10th for 319, Lt. Fuller, R. E., carrying his bat out for 70. North began their 2nd innings about 12 noon and played till 2-30, when play was stopped on account of the races the score being 98 for 2 wickets.

7th. Play commenced at 11 A.M., and the whole day long were the North at the wickets, nothing

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could induce them to move. The Southerners will have cause to remember the leather hunting they got this day. The innings closed at 5 P.M. for 395, out of which Mr. Cookson made the gigantic score (*a la grace*) of 184, he was however missed four or five times; Captain Hancock 65, and Mr. Pottinger 57. Thus ended this glorious match. 975 runs were made in the three innings, being the largest score ever made at Poona. Further particulars may be obtained from the score.

NORTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Captain Hancock, run out	49	run out	65
Mr C. Cameron, b Trueman	19	b Edwardes	18
Mr. Cookson, 15th, run out	48	b Adams	184
Mr. Pottinger, b Fuller	21	b Fuller	57
Capt. Thornhill, R.A., b Singleton	16	run out	5
Captain Waudby, b Fuller	6	b Adams	4
Mr. Pritchard, b Edwardes	39	st Anderson, b Fuller	5
Mr. Johnson, R.A., b Adams	0	not out	21
Major Fellowes thrown out by Anderson	4	b Adams	12
Mr. Baker, b Edwardes	26	absent.	
Mr. Dalzell, not out	5	b Fuller	0
Byes	7	Byes	14
Leg Byes	10	Leg Byes	7
Wides	11	Wides	13
Total	261	Total	395

SOUTH.

Capt. Bell, 56th, b Cameron	92
Captain Singleton, run out	14
Major Malcolmson, ct Baker, b Johnson	73
Lieut. Forde 56th, ct Baker, b Johnson	13
Lieut. Fuller, R E., not out	70
Captain Coddington, st. Waudby, b Johnson	7
Colonel Edwardes, b Cameron	0
Captain Starkey, b Cameron	0
Lieutenant Anderson, 83rd, b Cameron	2
Captain Trueman, ct Fellowes, b Johnson	23
Mr. Adams, ct and b Waudby	6
Byes	2
Leg byes	5
Wides	12
	319

—*Poona Observer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

MANDALAY.—At the date of the latest advices received in Rangoon from Mandalay, the King of Burmah was still unwell, and the British Political Agent, Captain Spearman, and his family, were also reported to be indisposed.—*Englishman*, Sept. 16.

A "POLITE" WAY OF RECEIVING A PRESENT.—An unfortunate Burmese woman, a party to a suit before Colonel Ardagh, following the custom of her country, lately went to his house with a present of money and flowers. Her treatment was anything but polite. She was made over to the police to take before a magistrate, who fined her Rs. 150, or six months' imprisonment, for her delicate attentions to the Commissioner.—*Ibid.*

AN EX-CHAPLAIN AS A COMMUNIST.—Among the Englishmen who were engaged on the side of the Commune, there was an ex-Chaplain of Ceylon. It is to be hoped he conducted himself better as soldier of the Commune than a soldier of the Church. In the latter situation by a series of domestic iniquities he found himself at the beginning of the fight in a French prison. The French patriots, however, could not let such a worthy individual remain there; so they brought him out, put a musket in his hand, and sent him forth to do battle for the right. It appears he made good his escape to England.—*Madras Times.*

THE FIRST BRAHMIC MARRIAGE AT MADRAS.—The Secretary of the Southern India Brahma Samajam has received an application from a Brahmist, requesting to arrange for the solemnization of his marriage according to the Brahmic rites between six and eight P. M. on the 17th instant, in the town, and stating that the intended bride and her guardian have given their consent to that effect. The Secretary therefore "requests the members and sympathisers of the S. I. B. Samajam to be present at the meeting to be held at the residence (37, Acharappen Street, Peddu Naick's Pettah) of Masilimani Moodeliar Avargal, of the Accountant General's office, precisely at half-past seven o'clock P.M. this day, to take the matter into consideration."—*Madras Mail.*

A SCURRILOUS MUNSIFF.—A correspondent of the Combaconum native paper bitterly complains of the conduct of a District Munsiff towards his ministerial officers in open court. Foulest words of abuse seem to crop out of his lips for the slightest fault he may have occasion to find with any of them. Our contemporary "cannot sufficiently pity the lot of these gumastahs in the Munsiff's court, who are worked like galley slaves from morning to evening. In this town we have seen many a gumastah grinding away from sunrise to sunset, and one of them piteously complained to us that his own children could not recognize him, as daily he had to leave home early in the morning before they were awake, and could not return before they were gone to bed. Hard, therefore, as is the lot of the class of employés, it must be extremely painful to them if exposed to outrageously uncivil treatment at the hand of their superiors. If nothing else, pity at least must induce the gentleman complained of to be more tolerable towards his inferiors, not to say that no one can preserve his self-dignity who does not restrain his tongue from running riot in abuse."—*Ibid.*

STRANGE IF TRUE.—Inspector Wingrove reported to the Deputy-Commissioner of Police yesterday, that a Mr. Barcley with four native officers of the detective force, and about eight or ten of his own men with blackened faces, and armed with thick sticks, came to Kangergachee in the Manictollah section between 9 and 10 P.M. on Wednesday, and created a disturbance by frightening the inhabitants of the place "nearly out of their wits." The way he did so was by informing the people that a burglary was about to be committed in their neighbourhood, and by that means caused men, women, and children to run about from house to house in a state of alarm. Mr. Barcley and his men had also turned a man, named Petumber Mally, and his family, out of their house, and occupied the same under the pretext of lying in wait to catch the thieves. The Deputy-Commissioner requested Mr. Superintendent Younan of the detective force to enquire into the matter, and to send in a report of the same.—*Indian Daily News.*

COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUT.-COL. LOWE.

Assembled at Murree, 8th September 1871, at 11 A.M.

PRESIDENT.

Colonel Arbuthnot, Royal Horse Artillery.

MEMBERS.

Colonel Henning, 38th Foot.
Colonel Currie, 39th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, 36th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cave, 24th Punjab Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 28th Native Infantry.
Major Stubbs, Royal Artillery.
Major Murray, Royal Horse Artillery.
Judge Advocate—Lieutenant-Colonel Boileau.
Prosecutor—Lieutenant-Colonel Keer, assisted by Mr. H. Plowden, Government Advocate.

The prisoner is defended by Mr. E. Reynolds, barrister-at-law, and Mr. J. B. S. Boyle, barrister-at-law, assisted by Captain Cockburn, 6th Royals.

The charges, eleven in number, are as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Alexander Shakespear Lowe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, placed in arrest on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having at Peshawur between the 1st August 1868, and on the 1st January 1869, while executive commissariat officer, misapplied public money by expending on the improvement of his own private property adjoining Mackeson Estate, the sum of Rs. 500, or thereabouts, part of the produce of surplus funds, called the Office Surplus Fund and Butchery Surplus Fund, created by his order and without the sanction of the Commissary General, and of which no account was rendered to the Commissary General.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming his position as executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur between the 2nd of July and 1st August 1869 received for his own private use cattle and sheep of the value of Rs. 300, the property of Government and under his charge as executive commissariat officer, and not paid for them.

3rd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming his position as executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur between the 2nd July 1868 and December 1868 allowed the ration of seven seers of forage per head for cattle to be charged to Government account, when in fact, and to his knowledge, a smaller ration was served out to the Government cattle under his charge, and in having mis-applied public money by allowing the cost of the expended forage to be received by Commissariat Sergeant William Smith, and added to the Butchery Surplus Fund mentioned in the first charge, by which a loss of Rs. 3,272-12-0 accrued to Government.

4th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an executive commissariat officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur, on or about the month of September 1869, ordered the destruction of the account books of the office and Butchery Surplus Funds mentioned in the first charge.

5th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur, between the months of April and September 1869, inclusive, knowingly ordered false returns for the months of April, May, June, July, and August 1869, to be made, showing that the bullocks under his charge were receiving gram, when in fact and to his knowledge they were receiving barley.

6th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character and position of an executive commissariat officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur between the months of July and September 1869, inclusive, knowingly ordered false returns to be made for the months of July and August, 1869, showing that the mules under his charge were receiving gram, when in fact and to his knowledge they were receiving barley.

7th Charge.—For neglect of duty and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, between the months of December 1868 and December 1869 inclusive, not exercised proper supervision over the receipt and expenditure of khus and bamboos for making tatties; whereby the contractors were enabled to defraud the Government about Rs. 6,566.

8th Charge.—For neglect of duty and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 9th December 1868,* and Heera Lall Chatterjee, an office writer, and cash for advances to Nowshera to equip the 77th Regiment and given blank ulanamahs to the said Heera Lall Chatterjee signed by himself, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, Mr. Mathew Cooper, Assistant Commissary, being at the time in charge at Nowshera, and being a proper and competent officer to perform the duty.

9th Charge.—For neglect of duty and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 17th April 1868, himself signed and submitted for Brigadier General Stewart's signature a certificate for demurrage of camels, no such demurrage being in fact due or payable.

10th Charge.—For neglect of duty and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 1st August 1868, passed a bill for Rs. 1,556-2-10 to Heera Lall Chatterjee, for arrears of bearers' batta, twelve months after it was due, without the sanction of the Commissary General, and in not exercising due supervision, and ascertaining that the said sum of Rs. 1,556-2-10 was duly disbursed by the said Heera Lall Chatterjee, and also in not taking proper precautions to prevent loss to Government by payments of sums which might have lapsed by death or desertion between the time when the first batta was earned and the time the money was paid to Heera Lall Chatterjee.

11th Charge.—For neglect of duty and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Peshawur, while executive commissariat officer, on or about the 19th April 1869, improperly received from the Peshawur Civil Treasury a sum of Rs. 600 without duly ascertaining to whom the money was due, and improperly allowing the money to be received by Heera Lall Chatterjee.

The Judge Advocate having sworn in the members and read all the orders constituting the Court, the prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel Keer, briefly opened on the various charges, and explained that owing to the absence of several witnesses he was unable to take up the charges seriatim, but would for the present proceed with charges 5 and 6.

Sergeant Stephens, Cattle Sergeant, called, deposed—I was in Peshawur in 1869 as Cattle Sergeant. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe was the executive commissariat officer. I held the post of Cattle Sergeant from November 1867 to November 1869. The cattle under my charge when first I took over my duties, were elephants, bullocks, camels, and moveable column establishment. Afterwards when the mules were nearly all purchased I used to look after them. The bullocks under my charge in 1869 were the Transport Train Bullocks of three batteries that were in the station. My duties in respect to the Transport Train bullocks were to see them properly cleaned and fed, and to see the forage properly weighed out, and generally to see to everything connected with them. The food that the bullocks received during that year until the 15th of April was as follows,—two seers of gram and seven seers of bhoosa each; after that time instead of two seers of gram they received four seers of ground barley. I kept an account of their food. This book contains the account that I kept. This is the monthly return book of the Transport Train bullocks. The book was filled in daily by me from the reports made to me of the number present and on command and otherwise employed. There are two returns in the book, one shows the total number of bullocks present in the station and the number on command, the other shows how those bullocks present in the station were employed. The returns when filled in were either taken by myself or sent to the office weekly for the commissariat officer's inspection. (Shown monthly return for April 1869 in Monthly Return book.) This monthly return was submitted to Colonel Lowe, it is signed by him at the bottom. The return exhibits the food correctly up to the 15th April, the time four seers of barley were given. This return is not correct, as four seers of barley are not shown in it; gram is shown all the month in quantity two seers for each animal daily, for two batteries, and one seer of gram and one seer of ground barley for the other battery. This battery receiving one seer of gram and one seer of ground barley was charged the same as the other two, that is, from the 15th April they received three seers of ground barley, one seer of ground barley they formerly received, and two seers of ground barley substituted in lieu of gram. Lieutenant Colonel Lowe's signature was attached at the end of April, the last day of the month. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe knew that barley was issued instead of gram, because I made the report to him at the time of the commencement of the issue, again at the end of the month before he signed the monthly return in the book. I made the report to him, and told him that gram was entered the whole month, although barley was supplied from the 15th. When I made this report to him he only replied, "Very well," or words to that effect. I refer to the monthly return of the transport train bullocks. The note in the right hand top corner is in my handwriting, and was made by me either at the end of April or the beginning of May 1869. I do not think this memo or note would be entered when I gave the return for April for signature, but it would have been entered when I gave May's return. They received four seers of barley in lieu of gram from April 1869 to about 7th September of the same year. I cannot exactly say I prepared and submitted this return for May 1869, and it bears Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's signature. The gram that is substituted in the return for May 1869 is the same as in the previous month, two seers gram, and one seer of gram and one seer of ground barley. The note on the right hand page would be in the return, but I did not point it out to Lieutenant Colonel Lowe. I do not know whether Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe saw it, I made it for my own information. The return for June is signed by Captain Barton, it was not signed by Colonel Lowe, because he had gone on leave. The same food is exhibited in June as in May 1869. The return for July is signed by Colonel Lowe. This return exhibits at first the same as in the previous month, afterwards it was altered to four seers, and three seers of ground barley. At first when this return was ruled out it was prepared as the previous month, but when the gomashta Heera Lall Chatterjee came to make his report to me at the beginning of July 1869, he said orders had been received from Colonel Lowe to cease entirely gram and to show what was actually supplied, that was barley, and the alteration was then made. The return for August 1869 is signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, and exhibits four seers and three seers of ground barley. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe was absent on leave during the months of June and July. He returned I believe about the 2nd or 3rd of August. I do not know what day he went away from Peshawur. The monthly returns sent into the office and copied from this book were made out by me. (Shown monthly returns sent into the office.) This is the monthly return of Transport Train bullocks for the station of Peshawur for April 1869. It is my handwriting and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe. This is the monthly return for May made out by me and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe. This is the monthly return for June made out by me and signed by Captain Barton. This is the monthly return for July made out by me and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe. This is the monthly return for September made out by me and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe. Gram is shown in these returns as supplied daily to September 7th, and ceased from that date. In this monthly return for July the word gram comes to be written under the printed word gram as follows. Barley was first written in the place where gram now stands, and the quantities, four seers and three seers barley, were erased, and gram entered two seers and one seer. I do not recollect whether the barley was erased by me or not. The word gram was entered by me. The figures two and one were written by me, but whether when the return was brought to me the figures four and three were erased or not, I cannot say. When the return was made out Colonel Lowe had not returned from leave, and Captain Barton was also on leave. It was sent into the office unsigned. I do not know in what state it was when Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe signed it. The alteration was made by me, having been brought to me by Heera Lall Chatterjee a few days after it was first sent into the office, Heera Lall Chatterjee stating that it was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe. I don't think I looked to see whether it was signed or not. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe was in the station when the erasures were made. The return for August ground barley is noted as issued four and two seers for the whole month, whereas the return exhibits two and one seer gram per diem. This is accounted for as follows—When the book was filled in daily in the beginning of the month of July, the report was made to me that ground barley should be entered, orders having been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe to that effect, the return for July had been brought back to be altered, gram to be entered in place of barley. Heera Lall Chatterjee brought the return and said the alteration was to be made by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe in my handwriting as the return was made out by me, and that Colonel Lowe was to initial the alteration. The word gram for August 1869 was entered in my return although the book showed barley, because it was continued to be entered in the return for August, the same as the return that was altered on account of the alteration. The bullocks were fed in the bullock lines. I used to see them fed. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe sometimes visited the lines. He came to inspect the lines in the morning, but I do not recollect one occasion that he ever came to see them fed in the evening. Their feeding was left to me. The ordinary ration per bullock is two seers gram. It was at that time, that is, in 1869, four seers and three seers of ground barley were given after April 1869. Some bullocks will eat 10 seers of barley, that is, a strong bullock will; an ordinary bullock in health will eat seven to eight seers, of course it will depend upon what other food they have. 7 seers of phoosa is what is allowed them, but half generally goes to waste, besides the bhoosa, they could eat 6 or 7 seers of barley. Grain was weighed out at the head of the lines where there was a native guard. It was weighed out by me and given over to the guard under whose charge it was kept till the evening. It was laid out for the bullocks to eat about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. It was brought into the lines early in the morning.

The prosecution then proceeded to examine the witness on the 6th charge.

6th Charge—In July 1869 one troop received 3 seers of barley and the remainder 2 seers. In August one troop received 3 seers, another 2½, and the remainder 2 seers. This book is the monthly return book for mules attached to the station of Peshawur. It was kept by me. It contains the returns of gram and fodder for July and August. For both months there is exhibited 2 seers of gram and 6 seers of bhoosa to each mule daily. There is a memo. in the return for July, showing the actual quantity, and what was supplied to the mules made in the month of July or the beginning of August. Both returns are signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe.

The Court closed at 4 P.M., and will reassemble at quarter to 10 to-morrow.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 16.

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* Something has been omitted apparently.—ED. D. G.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

ROADS OBSTRUCTING THE NATURAL WATER CHANNELS.

(*Englishman*, Sept. 14.)

THESE is one circumstance in connection with the inundations of recent years which contrasts singularly with the inundations of bygone times. Formerly a great flood swept over a district, and within four or five days disappeared. The water passed off almost as quickly as it had come. Now-a-days, when a district has been overwhelmed with an inundation, the water seems to have no means of escape. To a passenger in the Eastern Bengal Railway the country from Amunghatta upwards appears at the present time like a boundless sea, studded with trees and here and there a village site, from which the inhabitants with their cattle and goods have fled. Never since the year 1823 has such a flood been known. But the loss and suffering occasioned by the present inundation will, we fear, be far greater than the loss caused by the inundation of 1823. In that year the floods subsided within a week; while the present inundation, according to our latest accounts, has as yet shown little or no signs of abatement. This long continuance of the flood is no doubt owing to the altered state of the country since 1823. In that year the water had a level plain, upon which it could expend its force without let or hindrance; now it meets with obstructions everywhere.

In 1823 there were no roads, no railways; in 1871 we have not only a railway intersecting the district, but embanked roads jutting out in every direction, and constructed with a reckless disregard to the natural drainage of the country. Roads and railways have alike been made through the beds of ancient water channels, for the short-sighted reason that it is cheaper to make an embankment than to build a bridge; and so it happens that when the rivers overflow their banks, the country is at once submerged by the pent-up floods; and the unfortunate husbandman has to contemplate in patience the desolation of his fields and home, until the accumulated force of the water undermines the opposing embankment, and clears a passage for itself to some outlet beyond. In a district like Nuddea, which is so exposed to these inundations, it is of the greatest importance that the natural water-channels of the country should be unobstructed and free; and it would be well if the Government took care that no road should in future be constructed which did not provide a sufficient water-way for the floods. Apart from the obvious folly of constructing roads in such a manner as to cause inundations, it will be far cheaper in the long run to incur a little expense in a few extra bridges than to meet the loss which breached roads and suspended traffic invariably occasion. The Eastern Bengal Railway, it is said, are now losing a lakh of rupees a week from the suspension of the goods traffic, and it is impossible at present to say how much more will be required to repair the breaches of the line. But the chief sufferers from the inundation will be the unfortunate inhabitants. They have lost their crops; in many villages their houses have been destroyed by the water; and they have little or no means of feeding their cattle, even where they have been fortunate enough to remove them to high ground. To preserve the cattle is always the great difficulty in these visitations. If they survive the floods, they become so emaciated and weak that they are sure to be carried off by disease. In the last inundation it was roughly calculated that half the cattle in the inundated tracts had perished. The marvel is how men, in the position of indigent ryots, are able to make head against so great a calamity. They seem, however, to become accustomed to these sudden vicissitudes. The mahajun, to whom they are already in debt, knows that he must help them or lose all that he has previously advanced, and it is only when the mahajuns are bankrupt that we need have any great fear for the ryots. It is, therefore, of the first importance for Government to ascertain how far the zemindars and mahajuns are able or willing to assist the ryots. The ryots will be more or less dependent until the cold-weather crop is reaped; and it is for the Government to see that the zemindars and mahajuns are in a position to support them, if necessary, till the winter harvest. A suspension of all revenue demands until March, and advances to those zemindars who require funds to help their ryots, would, we feel sure, go a long way to give hope to the people and alleviate the present distress.

AN IMPUDENT IMPOSTURE.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

ON the 29th July last, the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan received, under a service cover, an official letter to his address purporting to have emanated from the Government of Bengal under the signature of its officiating Secretary in the Judicial and Political Departments, Mr. Bayley. In this letter, one Mr. J. W. Maxwell was appointed a detective for tracing out old offenders connected with the important events of 1857. Mr. Maxwell, it was said, was to run between Burdwan, Bancoorah, and adjacent districts, and was always to appear in a Mahomedan Mollah's garb.

On the following afternoon, a man who presented himself as Mr. Maxwell, handed over to the Collector a demi-official letter with the feigned handwriting and signature of Mr. Bayley, directing him to advance the bearer a sum of Rs. 500 to enable him to commence his operations without delay. As the Christian initials of Mr. Bayley's name in both the letters were inverted, the Magistrate naturally doubted the genuineness of the documents, and deferred the payment of the money, with the pretence that as the treasury was then closed, it being Saturday afternoon, he could not advance him the requisite sum until the following Monday. The fictitious Maxwell next demanded a sum of at least Rs 50, to meet his most urgent wants, which also the Collector refused on the same grounds, but dismissed him with a letter to the Manager of the Railway Refreshment Rooms to give whatever provisions he wanted. The Magistrate then despatched a telegram enquiring of the Bengal Government if the affair was genuine. On Monday morning, after receiving an answer in the negative, he caused the man to be arrested immediately as he came to ask for the money. The Magistrate accordingly charged Mr. Joshua Ross, for such is his real name, with forgery and attempt at fraud. The case came before the Joint-Magistrate of the station on the 21st ultimo. The evidence of a clerk in the Bengal Office, and of the Magistrate, having been found conclusive, the prisoner was committed to the Sessions for trial.

The trial before the Judge came off on the 4th instant. The requisite depositions having been taken, the Judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to defend himself, whereupon he reiterated what he had said before the Joint Magistrate, which is as follows:—"On the 28th July last, I met, near the Great Eastern Hotel, O'Brien, a man of Armenian descent, with whom I had once before been confined in the Burdwan Jail. Upon my asking what he was doing at present, he gave me to understand that he was just employed by the Government of Bengal as a detective. He then produced from his pocket a stamped letter addressed to the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, and requested me to take it to that officer, who, he said, would pay me Rs. 500 on the presentation of the letter. Upon my asking why he could not take it himself, he answered that he had so many important things to do at Calcutta in connection with his new appointment, that he was obliged to wait for a day or two. He, however, offered me a handsome reward for my service, which I accepted."

This incongruous defence at once appeared to the Judge and the Jurors to be a glaring fabrication. He was accordingly found guilty, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200, or to three years' rigorous imprisonment in all.

ARE THE POOR TAXED?

(*Hindoo Reformer.*)

THE Justices of the Peace as a body are of so wavering a disposition, that we fear they can be induced to carry any measure, however detrimental it may be to the interests of the ratepayers, by mere force of rhetoric and the artifices of misrepresentation. We have watched the proceedings of the corporation for a long time past, from which we have great reason to fear that one morning we may get up from the bed and hear that the Justices are prepared to adopt a resolution to increase threefold the present rate of the town duties. The advocacy of raising the town duties is as senseless as any advocacy ever was. It is repugnant to the sense of justice. We hold that the municipal income of about thirty lakhs a year is derived from not 15,000 house-owners, as has been said, but from the whole population of the city. Now nobody has ever answered our argument, and it is unanswerable, that the proportion of those who pay *directly* the tax on houses is not as one to sixty, but as one to six or seven; because it is absurd to deny that the house-owners have no families, no wives and children in common with the occupiers. The house-owners pay the taxes not only for themselves but also for their wives and children. Is it not ungentlemanly, then, and unworthy of any man, who has sufficient sense of self-respect, after this fact has been clearly disclosed by us, to insist with unpleasant pertinacity that one man, out of every seventy, is obliged to pay the whole municipal taxation of the city? We grant that the house-tax in London falls upon one out of six. But no man need be surprised when we say that it is just the same thing here. In Bombay, the tax on houses falls upon every sixth or seventh man exactly as in London. We may be told that in this city men are huddled up together by sixty, and by seventy and eighty, that out of these numbers the tax falls only on one individual. But we affirm that it does not fall upon one individual out of those numbers but upon one family, which the reader will easily perceive is not the same thing at all. The owner of the house in which we live collects the rents from four occupiers only, and this is not an exceptional case at all. Yet it must not be supposed from this that there are only four men living in our house. For though the owner collects his rents from four occupiers, altogether forty human beings live, or are huddled up, in our house. There are thousands of houses in the Fort, Dhobie Talao, and Khetwaddy and in many other places in Bombay, the owners of which collect their rents from four or in some instances only eight or nine occupiers. Seventy or eighty men may be huddled up together in one house. But does any sane man believe that the owner of such a house has to knock the doors of each of these occupiers every month to get his rents? A number of tailors, say twenty, hire a room for twenty rupees, each of them paying one rupee per month, but the house-owner has not to deal with these twenty; he has to treat with only one of them, with him who collects the sum from each of the occupiers of the room. Thus every house-owner has only four or five or six tenants to deal with, for he has nothing to do with the wives and children of his tenants, and notwithstanding that one of these tenants may allow nineteen of his friends to live with him on the payment of one rupee each per month on account of inability to afford for the luxury of occupying the whole room alone. Now we will suppose one of these tenants questioning the owner of the house as to the propriety of charging him with Rs 20 for a single room. The landlord will of course answer that out of these twenty he has to pay four rupees to the Municipality, and that sixteen rupees only will remain with him. Now suppose that the house-tax be altogether abolished, and the same occupier calling upon the owner to show cause why the rent should remain at the original high figure. The landlord will then be compelled to reduce the rent to Rs. 16. Nothing can be plainer than this.

We assert again that our Municipality does not compel the house owner to collect his rents from a group of sixty or seventy tenants. We should think that the man was unacquainted with Bombay altogether who was so foolish as to believe anything of the kind. Every house-owner has to collect rents from seventy tenants! Why, there would be more street fights in our city than there are now, and our Police Department would require without a moment's delay to be augmented five-fold instead of being reduced as has lately been the case. When will the propagation of theories like these we have denounced cease? For they are nothing but mere half truths, captivating at first the incautious mind, but breaking down as soon as the test of observation and truth is applied.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

GOVERNMENT are wisely making the most of the services of their Quinologist at Ootacamund, who is probably destined to be remembered in India for much more than the cheapening of quinine. Darwin has traced the connection between cats and clover; and it may hereafter be possible to associate in a similar manner the prevalence of jungle fever with the cultivation of a superior quality of tobacco in India. Mr. Broughton has lately analysed the principal varieties of tobacco grown in the Madras Presidency, and the last supplement to the *Gazette of India* contains a report on the result of his investigations and on the conditions governing the qualities of the weed, which should develope something like a new era in the tobacco cultivation. The principal conclusions he has arrived at may be stated in a few words. Good tobacco—good, at all events, for cigar-making purposes—means a high percentage of potassic carbonate and a moderate percentage of nicotine; bad tobacco means a low percentage of potassic carbonate and commonly much calcic carbonate in its place. It is this potassic carbonate on which depends the easy burning and white persistent ash of the good cigar, while its absence produces difficulty of combustion, and a consequent black ash and execrable flavour. The bearing of these facts on the cultivation of the plant is obvious and important. Soils which are rich in lime and deficient in organic potash salt will never produce good tobacco. Whenever the deficiency in question exists, the ground should be manured with ashes of plants as well as with the ammonia-yielding manures. Indeed, as tobacco is a very exhausting crop, it will be well to give even the most suitable soils an occasional dressing of plant ashes. Contrary to the view generally entertained among smokers, it does not appear that excess of nitrate of potash has a prejudicial effect on tobacco. This salt, like the carbonate, assists the burning, but it does not produce the same effect as the latter, and altogether so little influences the quality of the tobacco that Mr. Broughton has not thought it necessary to estimate it in his analysis. The general inferiority of Indian tobaccos—curing aside—is, Mr. Broughton believes, caused entirely by deficiency of carbonate of potash, and he considers that India is capable of producing a leaf of superior quality if the means of acquiring that salt be supplied to the plant. Owing to decomposing felspar, the soil of the Neilgherries is rich in potassic salts, and one specimen of tobacco grown on these hills yielded Mr. Broughton no less than twenty-nine and a quarter per cent. of carbonate of potash. The soil of the Wynaad is also, Mr. Broughton believes, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco. On the subject of curing, Mr. Broughton merely remarks that the best method is the most simple. As, however, the best tobacco may be spoiled by bad curing, this part of the subject is equally important with that of the cultivation of the plant.—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN the beginning of 1857 the Madras Light Cavalry consisted of eight regiments perfect in discipline, well dressed, smart on parade, and splendidly horsed. An excellent spirit pervaded all ranks. Commanding officers were looked on as the fathers of their regiments, troop and other officers were respected by their men, and they, in like manner, took an interest and pride in their corps. At this time the European officers to each regiment consisted of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, seven captains, nine lieutenants, and four cornets. The Mutiny broke out, and three of these regiments started for service in the Bengal Presidency, a service for which, if we remember aright, they volunteered. Out of these three, only two, however, were destined to leave their own Presidency. For reasons best known to the authorities, the gallant 8th were halted at Madras, and there disbanded on a charge of disaffection. The subadars and native staff were discharged, but the rest of the so-called mutineers were distributed amongst the other regiments—hardly the way, we should have imagined, to deal with soldiers inimically disposed to Government. Just about this time the military train landed at Calcutta, but there were no horses available for them in that part of the world, so those of the 8th were sent up for their use. In 1858, the Mutiny was still raging, and the 4th and 6th were hard at work on field service in Bengal, while portions of the other five regiments were similarly engaged in the south. The 4th and 6th remained on service in Bengal and Bundelkhund until the beginning of 1869, having therefore been absent from their families for nearly three years. In 1858, however, the old Indian Army had been transferred to the Crown, and at the end of 1860 an order was issued, which proved the death-warrant of the Madras Cavalry. This was no less than the breaking-up of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments. Then commenced the downfall of this gallant force. The native portions of the disbanded regiments were incorporated with the four remaining ones, and ranked according to date of appointment—with the following result. Two regiments would be amalgamated, say the 1st with the 7th, and a step of promotion becomes vacant. At the time the commandant is, say, an old 1st cavalry officer, and he, not unnaturally, promotes a man whom he knows, and with whom he has served half his life. The 7th party say this is unfair, and the bad feeling already existing is increased tenfold. If a 7th officer was commanding, the proceeding was reversed. These things were of by no means infrequent occurrence, and the effects can hardly be said to have disappeared even after a lapse of ten years. When these regiments were amalgamated, the Madras Government decided on getting rid summarily of a number of men whose services were no longer required. How was this done? By pensioning the old and worn-out? No, pensioners are expensive creatures, and so an order was issued for the discharge, on a small gratuity, of all men under five years' service? By this brilliant measure Government got rid of the flower of the Madras Cavalry. Matters jogged along till November 1865, when Government determined on reorganizing (as they were pleased to term it) the force. Henceforth the regiments were to be officered on the irregular-system, viz., one commandant, one second in command, two squadron officers, one adjutant, and two doing-duty officers. This measure was adopted in opposition to the opinion of many officers (Sir Hope Grant amongst others) whose opinions were well worth taking. By it many troop officers were again deprived of their commands, many outsiders received appointments, and fresh ill-feeling and discontent was created. Painstaking and meritorious juniors were deprived of all hope and disheartened.

Their's is, indeed, a dreary prospect,—four regiments, of seven officers each, nearly ninety cavalry officers (including Staff Corps men who had formerly belonged to the cavalry, and who were pronounced eligible) wishing for employment, and the seniority system in vogue. Of the eight squadron subalterns, five are regimental captains of cavalry cadres, one is a brevet captain, and one a cavalry general list captain. The average service of the first-mentioned is sixteen years, the brevet captain is nearly fourteen years, and the general-list man is twelve years' service. There are on an average three captains attached to each regiment, for whom there are no appointments, and none of the seniors have apparently any intention of leaving until they have served for their off-reckonings. There are, moreover, several officers of long standing doing general duty, but who (on the occurrence of vacancies in the higher regimental appointments) are brought in, so that juniors have literally no hope of advancement or even of employment. We will give a case that happened recently. The commandant of one of the regiments went on leave; the second in command of his regiment was an unusually lucky man, being only a Staff Corps major, so the second in command of another regiment, a full colonel, of about thirty-two years' service, was posted to the officiating vacancy; in this latter officer's regiment the second squadron officer was nearly twenty-six years' service, and the second squadron subaltern was eighteen years' service; they naturally hoped and expected to get a step, but were doomed to be disappointed. A Staff Corps lieutenant-colonel, who had been on general duty for years, was sent up as second in command. This is *not* encouraging.

The native ranks, however, were not affected by this reorganization. Sir Gaspard LeMarchant in his remarks on the subject said, "The Commander-in-Chief desires that commandants of corps will carefully explain to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers that they are not in any way affected by the change, either as regards present position, pay and allowances, or the regulations to which they are accustomed. The position of the native officers is raised, but the terms of their services are unaltered, and it is to be remembered that they generally participated in the advantage of increased pay granted last year." Simultaneously with this so-called re-organization, recruiting was stopped, and it was officially notified that eventually the Madras cavalry regiments were to be on the Silidar system. The way it was to be brought about was this: casualties, it was said, would take place year by year, and when amongst the four regiments there were three or four hundred vacancies, then one of them was to be broken up, and a Silidar regiment raised. Well, casualties have occurred, and promotions have been made. The regiments are full strength as to native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, but on an average there are left only about two hundred troopers to each regiment. To about every three privates there is one non-commissioned officer (including in the non-commissioned grade lance naiques and rough riders.) There must be close upon the requisite number of vacancies, and we hear rumours *not* of raising a Silidar regiment, but the simple reduction of one of those now existing! This report has been in circulation for some time, to the detriment of the Government service, and should be at once either contradicted or confirmed.

Now we would here ask—why should the Madras cavalry be reduced? For the vast tract of country they may any day be called upon to occupy, four regiments (even if numbering four hundred sabres each) are, we feel sure, quite insufficient. Some say (but we dissent) that cavalry are not required at Kamptee. They may not be at the present moment, neither for the matter of that are they at nine out of every ten stations that they now occupy, but they nevertheless cannot be dispensed with. Out of the four Madras regiments one has always to be at Secunderabad, so that there are only three available now for general service in case of emergencies. In the Bengal presidency the proportion of cavalry to infantry regiment is about one to two and a half, in Bombay one to four and a quarter, and in Madras one to ten. Why should this be? Suppose there were to be another mutiny? Madras would, of course, be applied to for a brigade. Say that one cavalry regiment is sent with it, one regiment must remain at Secundrabad, so only two would be left for garrisoning the whole of the Madras presidency. We all know that His Excellency Sir Salar Jung is our firm friend, and as long as he lives he will do his best to keep things straight between the British and Hyderabad Governments; but in the event of his death? The city of Hyderabad is full of fanatical ruffians and alien mercenaries, who would like nothing better than to try conclusions with the Infidels. The Hyderabad Contingent, although a splendid force, is composed to a great extent of north countrymen, and it is a matter of opinion which side they would espouse in the event of a rupture. Before, therefore, making any reductions in the force whose cause we are advocating, Government would do well to understand what they are about. To break up an efficient cavalry regiment is the easiest thing in the world, but to raise one is a very different matter. Not that by any means we consider the Madras cavalry efficient in its present condition. Still the remnants of regiments are skeletons which might in a very short time be filled out into a very fine body of native cavalry. The men are the descendants of those with whom we conquered Southern India, men whose forefathers fought under Clive and Wellesley. Although not physically such fine men as those to be met with north of the Nurbudda, they are eminently fitted for light cavalry work. Light weights, splendid horsemen, as good over rough country as on the parade ground, with supple limbs, light hands, a neat and soldier-like appearance, and intelligence far above the average of private soldiers. During the mutiny they proved their willingness and ability to fight, and since then they have repeatedly been called upon to perform less brilliant services. Enough has been already done to destroy any troops, but it is not even yet, too late to make reparation. There is still enough good stuff left to make it easy to bring the Madras cavalry up to something like its fine original standard. Steps, therefore, should be immediately taken for organizing the force on some sound and fixed plan, one that will give some security and peace to its members, and by which meritorious officers and men will meet with their due reward.

THE HOLIDAY RESORTS OF THE ENGLISH.

"ASMODEUS" writes to the *Pioneer* from London on 18th August:—

London really is a desert. The same thing is said year after year at this time with more or less truth, but I think now with a good deal of the more than the less. Never do I remember Pall Mall so desolate, or the whole world of Clubdom so scattered. There is only one Club in Pall Mall now that has its doors open, and that is the Junior Carlton. All the others, from the Guards at one end to the Senior at the other, are in the hands of renovators and decorators. What the Carlton is going to do I don't know, but it is completely hidden by a mass of scaffolding; and the Reform, not to be outdone, is putting up some also. St. James' Street is a little better, and I think there is only one establishment closed there. White's, Brooke's, and Boodle's I believe, never close, but, like the Christy Minstrels at the St. James' Hall, are open "all the year round." There are always some old boys to be found in their bay windows, looking out on the empty street, and who are evidently of opinion that travelling—the sea-side—the loch, moor, or mountain—Como or Maggiore—the Spurgen or the Brenner—Interlachen or Biarritz—country-houses or shooting-boxes—are all games not worth the candle; and that there is no place like town after all, especially when there is no one in it. I in some way agree with these old boys on the latter point, as I have before remarked, and hold that the dead season is not at all a bad season of the year; and that town, free from the crowds, and its noise and uproar somewhat abated, has a charm about it quite its own. I daresay the old fellows I saw yesterday at Boodle's had not got their wives and families to bother them; perhaps were in some quiet chambers with the family mansion in the hands of the painters, and had just received most satisfactory accounts from Thun or Grindelwald of the well-being of their respective belongings. They would inwardly chuckle at the contrast between the little dinner, which two or three of them sit down to about 8 o'clock, with the hot *table d'hote* that has been undergone by these said belongings two or three hours previously and with a prospect of a rubber before them, and the sleep of the just afterwards, would think of Swiss beds and stuffy little rooms at the Belle Vue or the Eagle with much complacency. Selfish old boys—I am not denying, but blessed with the goods of this world in abundance, they can afford to be selfish, and while they put no restraint on the enjoyments of others, only claim to be allowed their own; and as the German and Swiss round is not one of their means of enjoying life, they decline participating in its pleasures. That is what they would say, doubtless, if asked why they linger in town this boiling weather, while everybody is escaping from it, except the unfortunate members of the Lower House, who are chained to Mr. Gladstone's Car of Juggernauth, and must stay by their tyrant idol till the word of release is given. And yet it is possible to be cool in London, for London has lots of lungs, and an idle man might sit all day in the open air, in Kensington Gardens for instance, and drink in as pure an atmosphere as that of Brighton, Ramsgate, Margate, or any other Cockney resort. And, by the way, the accounts I hear of Margate are awful, and its manners and customs seem to be those of savages. A friend of mine, who has been staying two or three days at a large hotel on the cliffs—a little way out of the town, and from which you need not see any of the holiday freaks of the Cockneys, unless you like—tells me that the town presents an aspect something like the worst part of the East End of London; and it appeared to him as if the greater portion of the roughs and thieves of Whitechapel and Shoreditch had been brought down here. The scene, when the London Boat comes in—especially if the passage has been a rough one, and the passengers look ill—exceeds belief, he says. A lane is formed through which the unfortunate passengers have to run a gauntlet of insult, vulgarity, and obscene language. Ladies, young girls, and children are not spared; old age particularly, if it affords any prominent feature for remark, such as lameness, a tottering gait, &c., is received with derisive greetings, and the whole scene was disgraceful and disgusting. My informant said he never went near the town again during his stay there; and on his speaking to a Police Inspector about it, that official seemed quite surprised that my friend should see anything in it beyond the license and humours (!) of London by the sea-side. Well, perhaps the Bobby was right, and Margate likes that sort of thing, and considers it "fun." I am afraid we, some of us, are very brutal in our pleasures, and King Mob is getting more brutalized and bumptious every day. That we have to thank the present strong Government, of which Mr. Secretary Bruce is such a distinguished member, for much of this, I think no one can doubt. From the moment that the First Minister of the Crown did not think it beneath his notice to come out on his balcony, and bring his wife, poor lady, with him, to return the greetings of a lot of ragamuffins and would-be republicans, and did not hesitate to tell the House of Commons afterwards how much he was struck with "the respectable appearance" of the crowd, King Mob has seen his way to doing pretty much as he pleases. The contemptuous way in which Mr. Odger told Colonel Henderson, or the Inspector sent by that officer, that the late meeting in Trafalgar Square would have been held, whether the police had taken off the prohibition or not, must, I should think, have been felt even by such a nature as the Home Secretary possesses. They understand these matters better in Dublin, where neither Government or police allow themselves to be trifled with; and if the mob won't obey, why, the police crack the mob's crowns, and forthwith the mob caves in.

The attempt to get up a motion about the row in the Phœnix Park was scouted by the House last night. I am glad to see that I can't discover any difference myself, I must confess, between sedition in the Phœnix and the same thing in Hyde Park. Nearly every Sunday now is the broad expanse of the latter, made for the cheerful pleasures and enjoyment of orderly people, given up to bowling agitators and mob orators, who mix blasphemy and sedition in about equal portions under the nose of the police. To all Londoners this is a horrible nuisance and scandal, but we see no remedy for it. The fatal tears of Mr. Walpole—that lamentable want of firmness on his part—began the mischief, and his successor has well continued his lead. There was some talk this Session of a bill to make meetings of any sort in the parks illegal; but if it was ever intended, our "strong" Government have not had the courage to bring it forward, and it is shelved with a lot of other things, and I suppose we shall hear no more of it: and we poor West Enders must submit to be tyrannized over by the scum of the East End, and see the beautiful Park desecrated. But I must not wander into politics, though really this is a social, and not a political, question. Let me see, where was I? At Margate I think, and from Margate to Ramsgate is but a step, and at the latter place the tone of society, so saith informant, rises considerably. I am glad to hear it. The "tone" was rather a low tone I thought some few years back, when I spent a month in a boarding-house there, and we dined at 2 o'clock, drank tea at 6, and supped at 9-30—a wonderful place where the women used to fight, and tell the men dreadful stories about each other: and there really *was* a great row towards the termination of my sojourn, by the discovery that a very charming lady with a husband, "commanding a distinguished regiment in India"—as the proprietress of the boarding-house told us—was no other than Miss Blanche Vavasour (*neé* Eliza Watts), a young lady from Brompton, well-known at the West End. I had had my suspicions, but on the grounds that it was no business of mine, I had been much amused by seeing the admiration mixed with envy that Mrs —— (I forget what she called herself) elicited from the virtuous vulgarians in the establishment. The affair was blown by "words," which the lady of the distinguished officer in India had with an old woman there, when language was used as admitted of no doubt of the real character of the fair charmer, who, finding disguise useless, flung it on one side, and spoke her mind to the assembled drawing-room with a freedom that I had rarely heard excelled.

But this was one of my Ramsgate experiences, and gazing on Mr. Frith's picture of "Ramsgate Sands,"—where decent dullness is depicted as picking up shells, and having the mildest of flirtations,—used to make me half angry that the painter could have made such a fool of himself by misrepresenting fact. According to my friend's account, the "tone" is elevated, and "A Row in a Boarding-House" is not a drama now enacted there. It was an amusing place, I don't deny, and the hours need not, nor did they, hang heavily on hand. That too, like every other place along the English sea-board, north and south, is crowded to excess; and the extent of discomfort that people go through for a whiff of sea-air, and the privilege of living in a perpetual crowd, is untold. From Scarborough—where the hotel-keepers, after making quite a favour of taking you in, give you Barmecide feasts, consisting chiefly of flowers, fruits and glass, and call it dinner—down to Herne Bay, where the inhabitants live principally on shrimps; there is the wonderful mass of people taking their holiday. I hear some of the hotels at Scarborough really do try on how little they can feed you, when they have once got you in; and as every one must dine at the *table d'hote*, you have no redress. You are free to depart, because the landlord is certain that there will be at least twenty applicants for your one room—but complaint he does not brook. Isn't it wonderful how we calmly put up with all this, when we might—when I might (that is to say, when I have done this letter to the *Pioneers*)—lay on my back in Kensington Gardens with my book or pipe, or both, inhale a pure air, see the beautiful flowers outside the gardener's cottage, and admire all that unpleasant man, Mr. Ayrton, has done for my enjoyment; and then I may come back in the cool of the evening, and if my club is open, dine there, or choose from a dozen restaurants if it is not; and then if the night is warm, why, I can drive down to Cremorne, which is so like Scarborough at night that you can hardly tell the difference, and calmly contemplate the shifting scene till bed-time. Cremorne, by the way, is profiting largely by this hot weather, and is crowded every night. It has not a bit improved in its meats or drinks, the latter especially being of the same public-house character which they ever have been, while everything is of course very dear. The "ladies" have taken to croquet, which is a profanation.

But while I pity and bewail the follies of my misguided countrymen and women, I am about to do likewise, for I am looking forward to being the week after next wandering somewhere about Germany *au bords du Rhin*, and getting kicked about wherever the trains chose to take me, and being pushed hither and thither to make way for Serenities and Transparencies, and warriors home returning. I don't fancy travelling in Germany is very pleasant just now; but I must risk it, partly because it is my chance of a brief holiday, and that I am Baden bound, for at that charming and disreputable Spa the races are to be held in the first week of the next month, and there is to be an International Pigeon Match, and the Direction hope to get people to come. But I doubt if it will be a success this year. In the first place, the French are not, very properly, coming; and as they were the great supporters of the racing, that will be flat. Then the English prefer the Moors just now, and are getting tired of potting the wretched pigeon, so I don't expect to meet many friends. And as for Cora, Leonie, Eugenie and Company, I hardly think they will be there either, but there is no saying with certainty. No foolish patriotic feelings will restrain *them*, I need scarcely say. I don't expect, therefore, very much from Baden this time in a sporting way, but perhaps it will be more agreeable and less crowded. It was not a nice place for a lady, Baden, in race time; but now perhaps they may enjoy it, and we may have picnics to Elerstein and strolls about the Old Schlop, without having the Rue Breda intruded upon the eyes of our own modest maidens.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ꝑ lb	0	4	0
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ꝑ lb	0	3	6
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ꝑ lb	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, ꝑ lb	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), ꝑ lb	0	3	0
Do (round), ꝑ lb	0	4	0
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	9
Shins, large, each	0	6	0
Do small do	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ꝑ lb	0	8	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ꝑ lb	0	0	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	0	0
Fore do do	2	8	0
Head, each	1	4	0
Liver and Heart	0	3	6
Feet, four	0	6	0
MUTTON (Gram fed).			
Saddle, ꝑ lb	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ꝑ lb	0	0	0
Breast, ꝑ lb	0	0	0
Head, each	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ꝑ lb	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ꝑ lb	0	5	6
Breast, ꝑ lb	0	4	6
Head, each	0	4	0
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ꝑ lb	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ꝑ lb	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
KID (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	2	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
LAMB (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	8	0
Fore do	1	2	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
PORK (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ꝑ lb	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ꝑ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each	5	0	0
Do Head, ꝑ lb	0	2	0
Sausages, ꝑ lb	0	5	4
Bacon, ꝑ lb	0	5	4
POULTRY.			
Geese, each	6	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	8	0	0
Do Hens, each	5	0	0
Ducks, large, each	1	2	0
Do middling, each	0	13	0
Fowls, Surat, large	2	0	0
Do middling	1	8	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	1	1	0
Do do middling, each	0	11	0
Chickens, large, each	0	7	0
Do small, each	0	5	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls	2	8	0
Coul doz	0	12	0
MILK AND BUTTER.			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	3	0
Do Butter, ꝑ cup, 2 ozs	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure	0	3	0
Do Butter, ꝑ cup 2 ozs.	0	2	0
BREAD.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ꝑ lb	0	2	0
Rolong, ꝑ lb	0	2	0
FIREWOOD.			
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	8	0
Aine, per candy	7	0	0
SUGAR.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	6
Tea, 1st sort, ꝑ lb	1	0	0
,, 2nd sort, ꝑ lb	0	12	0
OIL.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort per maund	4	6	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	4	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	4	0
GHEE.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do	0	6	0

GRAIN.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram, Jambooseer, per candy	31	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ꝑ cdy.	21	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	22	8	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	32	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	30	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	25	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy	30	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ꝑ phara.	6	0	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	4	0
Do Common, do.	4	12	0
Barley (new) ꝑ candy	20	0	0
Do (old) do	18	0	0
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do small do	0	1	0
Do Poona or Surat, large, ꝑ seer	0	0	8
Do small, do	0	0	6
Yams, white, ꝑ seer	0	0	9
Do red, do	0	0	6
Onions do	0	0	6
Cabbages, large, each	0	0	0
Do small	0	0	0
Turnips, large ꝑ doz	0	12	0
do small do	0	9	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ꝑ seer	0	0	6
Celery, large, each	0	2	0
Lettuces, each	0	1	3
Beet, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Do. red do.	0	2	0
Tomatoes, ꝑ seer	0	1	6
Green Peas, do	0	1	6
French Beans, do	0	0	9
Knohl Kohl, ꝑ doz	1	8	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ꝑ seer	0	0	3
Do Bombay do	0	0	3
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Cucumbers, ꝑ seer	0	6	0
Artichoke, do	0	1	6
Beans, double, do	0	2	0
Parsley, ꝑ bundle	0	0	6
Watercresses, do	0	0	6
Roselles, ꝑ seer	0	0	0
FRUITS.			
Pineapple, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Pomeloes, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Guavas, large, ꝑ doz	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Oranges, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Grapes, white, ꝑ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large each	0	4	0
Do do small, each	0	2	0
Do Musk, large, each	0	0	0
Do do small, each	0	0	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	3	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ꝑ doz	0	6	0
do sour, do	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ꝑ doz	3	0	0
Do Bombay, do	0	12	0
Apples, Verona, ꝑ doz	0	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do	0	0	0
Figs, Poona, do	0	6	0
Grapes, Cabool, ꝑ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ꝑ doz	0	0	0
Peaches, ꝑ seer	0	0	0
Mangoes, Poona, ꝑ doz	0	0	0
FRESH FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, ꝑ pair	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Surmye, large, each.	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Boni, very large, ꝑ doz	2	8	0
Do large, ꝑ doz	0	10	0
Goolle, large, each.	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Bhing, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Baum, large, each	0	0	0
Prawns, large, ꝑ doz	1	0	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Shrimps, ꝑ handful	0	0	3
Bumlows, ꝑ score	0	1	0
Jiptee, large, do	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
DRY FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	0	9
Do small, do	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, ꝑ doz	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Bumlows, ꝑ doz	0	0	6

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto..............£1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£480,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.............. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust or the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home is shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure from Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

March 1871.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the Assured in India, China, or London, according to the established custom of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row G. F. HENRY, Agent.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ [illegible]
Paid-up Capital .... £ [illegible]
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. [illegible]

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.	C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	W. F. Hunter, Esq.
	Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately computed from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring.............. £8,650,[illegible]

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was .... £1,693,[illegible]

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were.............. £84,37,[illegible]

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1869.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. [illegible]

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... ,, [illegible]

Net Annual Premium...Rs. [illegible]

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. [illegible]
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, [illegible]

Net Annual Premium...Rs. [illegible]

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or those with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, free of charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Examiners named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Referees, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within six months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free by next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE),
LONDON.

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